

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

## The challenge of China

There is a measure of irony in the fact that Indira Gandhi now speaks of "unity" and "discipline" as a way out of India's profound economic troubles. These are precisely the goals stressed by India's rival neighbor — the People's Republic of China.

As one watches the crisis of democracy in India — and the growing surge toward authoritarianism in many corners of the globe — the dilemma of the modern age is driven home with renewed force: Can a nation burdened with poverty, illiteracy and a feudal social system lift itself into the 20th century without resorting to authoritarian methods and force?

A number of emerging countries today making perceptible economic headway — Iran, South Korea, Brazil, Taiwan — have to lesser or greater extent sacrificed some values of individual freedom. Some, like Indonesia and Pakistan, are today less authoritarian than in the past. But, as Pat Moynihan, the new U.S. chief delegate to the UN, and recently, "Liberal democracy is not an ascendant ideology. There aren't many of us left in the world. Democracies seem to disappear. I don't see any new ones emerging."

It has long been fashionable to draw comparisons between India, "the world's most populous democracy," and China, that revolutionary colossus of 900 million people. The hope has been that India would eventually prove that democracy could provide both freedom and food.

Yet a quarter of a century after India became independent and the Chinese Communists came to power in Peking the challenge of Maoist China remains formidable. It reaches not in military might or aggressive foreign policies, but in the communist system it is forging and the potential appeal it has for developing nations.

As a series in this newspaper bears out, China has made creditable economic progress. It is feeding and clothing its people. Within its limited goals, its industrial growth has been quite good and it has managed this without foreign aid. Society is unified, orderly and disciplined. People's energies are bent toward national goals that will benefit all.

The price the Chinese are paying for such progress is, of course, the total loss of political and intellectual freedom. The individual is subordinated to the needs of the state. As a contemporary Chinese poet chillingly puts it, "I would like to be a tiny screw so that they can put me where they want and screw me in tightly."

Such a sentiment is abhorrent to those who know freedom. Yet it is hard to argue the

democratic processes to a destitute, backward people who see more rapid solutions in authoritarian methods. The crying need of many poor countries is how to instill the national discipline and cooperation essential to economic growth while permitting citizens the greatest possible degree of personal liberty. Portugal's militant rulers want to do just that but the goal seems difficult of attainment.

One can sympathize with Mrs. Gandhi's appeal for discipline and sacrifice. Unless Indians put their shoulder to the wheel, rid their institutions of crippling corruption, and, as a New Delhi government order reads, "shake off the old lethargy," there is little hope for advancement.

But how much better for India and the world if it could achieve these goals not through coercion from above but through individual self-discipline, through the willingness of every citizen and every segment of society — press, industry, farmers — to impose their own constraints and moderate their demands. Democracy after all does not mean irresponsibility.

Surely the point can be made that the



'Dragons are real after all...'

Monday, July 24

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

ONE OF 2000 - THE CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 28, 1975

60¢ U.S. 25p.U.K.

## What each side will gain from Helsinki summit

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

For the United States: a mixed bag of diplomatic concessions and assurances that human rights will be more respected in Eastern Europe from now on.

For the Soviet Union: a recognition of the post-World War II map of Europe, including boundaries in Eastern Europe that resulted from Soviet force at the end of the war.

These, in brief, are the benefits both sides look to gain as a result of the long-awaited agreement on a 100-page "charter" now reported ready for signing at a 35-nation summit in Helsinki, July 30.

President Ford will visit Warsaw, Belgrade, and Bucharest while he is in Europe for the signing. Such a presidential journey would underline the common interest in Washington and these East European capitals in having the United States stand in support of freer human rights, despite its signature on the "charter."

The carefully worded White House announcement says Mr. Ford's presence in Helsinki will reflect the U.S. view that the agreements represent "a positive step in our country's efforts to build a more stable and productive East-West relationship."

Diplomatic observers here emphasize that the agreements to be signed do not constitute a legally binding treaty, they are simply declarations of intent.

For the Soviet Union, the declarations clearly mean that the Western world has in effect written off all the territories annexed by Moscow after World War II.

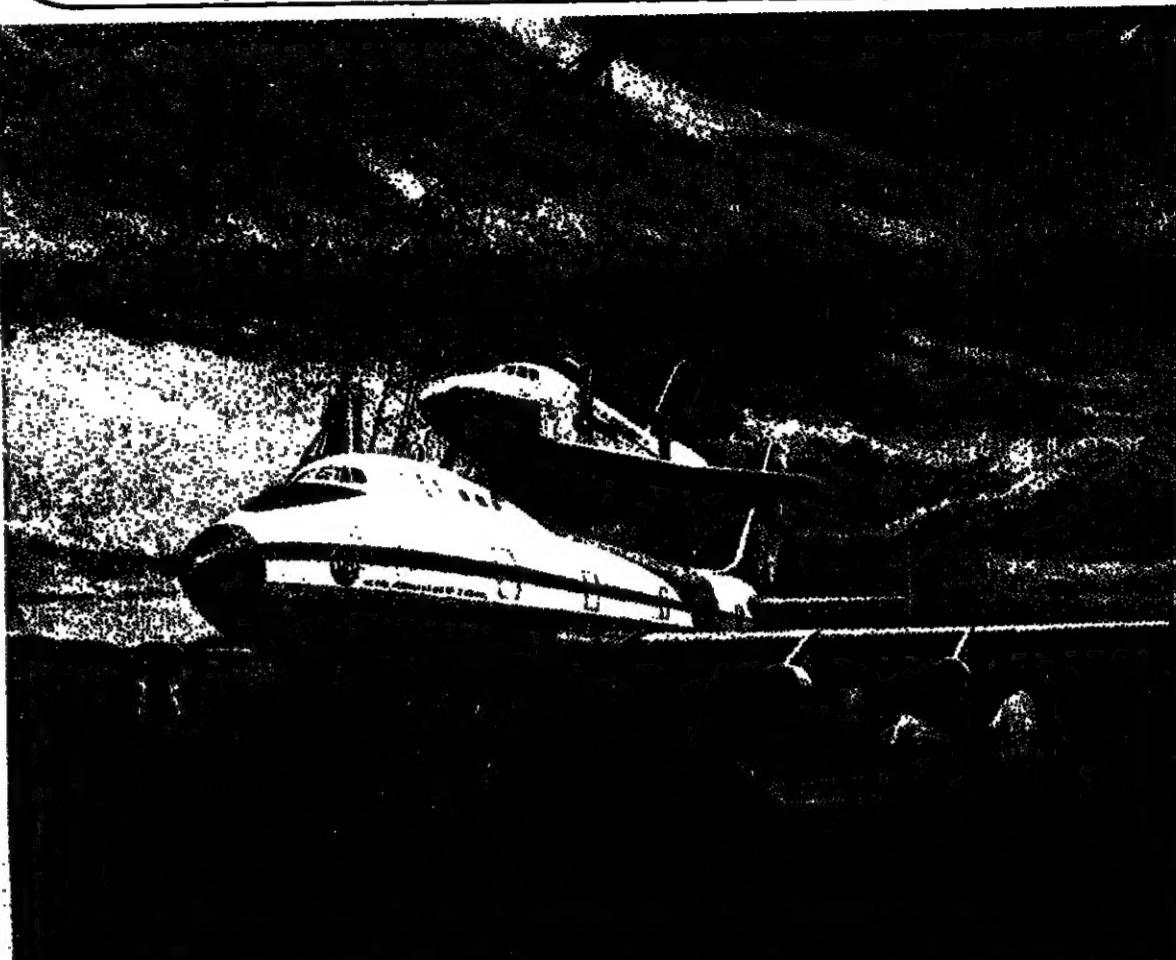
The State Department sees no such commitment. It emphasizes the concessions the Soviets have been willing to make to obtain the Helsinki summit. For years Moscow argued in favor of a strictly European agreement, excluding Washington. In the end it agreed to include both the U.S. and Canada.

Other concessions included the four-power agreement on the status of Berlin, concluded several years ago and now said to be working satisfactorily in the interests of the West. Another concession was to agree to discuss mutual and balanced force reductions between the Eastern bloc and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This discussion has made less headway.

Since then the Soviets have also agreed to endorse the principle of "peaceful change" in Europe. Moscow originally insisted that the language of the agreements precluded any further change in European borders — i.e., in the borders of East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia in particular.

But the West held out for recognition that change might still arise in the future from peaceful talks between East and West Germany. The Soviets eventually agreed.

\*Please turn to Page 14



NASA  
Artist's drawing of space shuttle being lowered onto Boeing 747 for piggy-back test launch

## Europe gets in on the space shuttle

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johnson Space Center, Houston

As Apollo flew on and Soyuz headed for landing, discussions turned here on earth to the next step toward an even wider international era in space.

Although it will not occur until the 1980s, the step will break the monopoly of the United States and the Soviet Union in the arena of manned space flight. It will put the first European in orbit.

Because of the difficulties of building space hardware, this laboratory is expected to cost roughly \$400 million — not counting inflation. The first lab is expected to be delivered to NASA in 1978.

The design and building of Spacelab was the topic of the ESA-NASA discussion. It is basically a long, narrow box which the shuttle can carry. The lab will serve as everything from a small factory to a test unit for the possibility of space manufacturing to an orbiting astronomical observatory. The U.S. Air Force also has expressed interest in the lab, says Mr. Deloffre.

Bernard Deloffre, director of the space lab program of the new European Space Agency (ESA), and Heinz Stoewer, the project manager, met with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials while American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts exchanged medallions and tree seeds and made flowery speeches about detente and cooperation in space.

\*Please turn to Page 14

## What that handshake in space represents

For a short while at least the world can pause from its earthbound troubles and let its stars soar skyward.

The Apollo-Soyuz flight does not have quite the heart-stopping drama of the first moon landing. The project did not require much new equipment and it is not expected to yield significant scientific results. But it does demonstrate that the world's rival superpowers can collaborate in some fields. If successful, it should help warm the air of detente.

This does not mean that after the American

and Russian spacemen shake hands 140 miles over the earth, the way is automatically open to the joint exploration of space. Nor that the Russians will abandon their expansionist drive in the Middle East, Western Europe, and Asia. Nor that the Kremlin will suddenly allow political and intellectual freedom at home. Nor that it will stop looking for the collapse of the capitalist system.

The joint space mission serves the Russians well. It has gained them exposure to American space facilities and technology. And, while the

object of the flight is to test a docking system that can be used to rescue, the superiority of American technology places the United States in position to effect such rescue.

Nonetheless, Apollo-Soyuz is in America, too. The rationale of the nuclear age is a policy of accommodation, better provided by one of hostile confrontation. It is to engage the Russians constructively in the international scene that is far wiser to encourage a gradual shift to an authoritarian system that keeps people and ideas across borders like pariahs. Indeed, it invites aggressiveness, not responsibility.

Nonetheless, Apollo-Soyuz is in America, too. The rationale of the nuclear age is a policy of accommodation, better provided by one of hostile confrontation. It is to engage the Russians constructively in the international scene that is far wiser to encourage a gradual shift to an authoritarian system that keeps people and ideas across borders like pariahs. Indeed, it invites aggressiveness, not responsibility.

Hence, while Americans may abhor the despotism of the Soviets, they must remain vigilant against the grossness — as writer Michael Lynne eloquently writes — they may support detente. They can work to restrain the nuclear arms race, also sell grain to the Soviet Union, and assure themselves of mutual assurances from their government. They will not be bilked in the procurement of European freedom from man.

Nonetheless, Apollo-Soyuz yielded much to the Soviets, but nothing on which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities, it reflects some concessions from the Soviet side on such matters as reunion of families, marriages of Soviet and Western citizens, access to information, and free travel. Some improvement is also promised for foreign journalists in Moscow. Critics may feel the Russians are still too unwilling in this area, but any sign of liberalization is welcome.

Perhaps the greatest value of the conference is in its benefit to the West European communists. With the invasion of Czechoslovakia still in mind, the Romanians and Yugoslavs, especially, are eager to have

noncommunist governments in which to build. The important thing is that the West not let down its guard, in a surge of euphoria. The Russians have not abandoned their political goals. They would like to pull Western Europe into their orbit — no longer a Soviet military threat and therefore no longer a need for a strong political and military alliance.

It is in the area of human rights and East-West contacts that the West Europeans pressed hardest. Although the declaration that emerged is filled with ambiguities

## NEWS

Africa	10
Asia	5, 6
Australia	15
Europe	3, 4
Middle East	9
Soviet Union	7, 8
United States	11, 12, 13, 14

## FEATURES

Arts	23
Auto	19
Books	23
Chess	24
Children	22
Commentary	31
Editorial	32
Financial	19
Home	24
Home Forum	28, 29
Opinion	30
People	25
Science	18
Translations	26, 27
Travel	20, 21

CYPRUS:  
UNEASY  
PEACE

It is now a year since Greek officers on Cyprus overthrew President Makarios, thus precipitating the Turkish invasion. John Cooley, a Monitor correspondent, has just returned from the island and describes what the situation is like on Cyprus now.

See Page 16

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper

Board of Trustees

Editor: John Hopkins Managing Editor: John Harrelson

Editor of Sunday International Edition: Michael M. Murphy Assistant Editor: Stephen Webb

Published daily except Saturday and holidays in the U.S.A. Weekly International Edition (includes Canada, U.S.S.R., U.K., France, Germany, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Africa, and Latin America) is composed of selected material in many news services and is prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

Subscription Rates: One year \$40; six months \$20; three months \$12; single copy \$0.50 (U.S.). Single copy \$0.25 (U.S.)

Subscription service is provided throughout the world. All rates are net.

Registered as a newspaper with the U.P.O. Letters, Express, Address of the News, Circulation, or Advertising Representatives: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 100 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02115. Postmaster: Please send address changes to Christian Science Publishing Society, 100 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02115.

For best service, change of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more if any delay appears.

Acceptable postage given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible for any publications, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
One Hornbeam Street, Boston, Mass. U.S.A. 02115  
Phone: (617) 222-2300

## FOCUS

## Please DO squeeze the tomatoes

By David R. Francis

Canton, Massachusetts

The grocer, according to legend, is always telling housewives to please not squeeze the tomatoes. But some growers have bought expensive machines to do just that.

Hair shampoo makers have spent thousands of dollars for similar equipment to pull a single hair from a person's scalp.

Other machines have been built to squash peas, puncture wet tissues, measure the force it takes to remove film from a Polaroid camera pack, and compare the sharpness of various razor blades.

These and thousands of other measuring and testing tasks provide the market for an industry with about \$1.6 billion in sales worldwide, \$1 billion of these in the United States. One study, by New York market researchers Frost & Sullivan, reckons the world market will grow to \$2.6 billion by 1980.

"We are going through a materials revolution," says Harold Hindman, president of Instron Corporation, a small multinational firm headquartered here, with some 13,000 installations of its testing equipment worldwide. "We desperately need to know the basic physical properties of materials in order to predict their behavior under conditions in which they have not been used before."

Mr. Hindman, one of the pioneers in applying electronics to testing equipment, was referring to the need for materials to

withstand the stresses and strains inside a nuclear reactor or space vehicle.

However, the bulk of Instron equipment is used to test materials or products for less exotic purposes.

For instance, tomato growers pushed probes into their produce to find out which variety of tomatoes has skins tough enough to survive long hauls and which has the best texture inside.

The shampoo maker wanted to be sure his product doesn't weaken hair. The machine that was used measures the force needed to yank single hairs from a woman's head before and after washing.

A major pea processor, Green Giant, squeezes peas in an Instron machine to measure their maturity and tenderness before and after processing. This helps the firm find the best processing method and grade the product.

Tissue manufacturers want to make sure their product is strong enough to withstand hard sneezes. So they test the "wet strength" of different thicknesses.

Mr. Hindman says there are many other uses for his machines. For example:

\* A major baker tests how quickly its bread goes stale by measuring the force used to crush slices on succeeding days.

\* A shrimp processor uses a set of artificial teeth to measure the texture of its product. It helps them determine the best methods for freezing and cooking.

\* One meat packer checks tenderness by

measuring the force necessary to push a probe into samples of meat.

\* Makers of fishing equipment test strength, stretch, and uniformity of a type of fishing line. They also check to see if their fishing rods have a smooth drag line or if the rod is pulled from the reel.

\* Boatmakers test the strength and stretch of sail fabric and puncture resistance of fiberglass hulls.

Intron's instruments are sensitive enough to test the strength of a single fillet of fine wool (about 1 gram of force) or the force needed to crush rocks (up to millions of pounds of pressure).

Mr. Hindman's business may be a testing one. But even in this recession, sales haven't dropped off significantly, he says.



## Europe

## Songbird slaughter to continue in Italy

By David Willey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Italy is about to put its stamp of approval on the killing of as many as 40 million songbirds.

A new law for "the protection of fauna and the regulation of hunting, shooting, and fishing" is being drafted by a committee of the Italian Senate. But the law, in fact, would sanction the practice of shooting migratory birds that fly across Italy on their way south to the warmer climate of the Mediterranean and North Africa every fall.

The Italian branch of the World Wildlife Fund as well as ornithologists and conservationists have protested vigorously for years at the indiscriminate netting of small birds that are used as bait for the killing of larger species, such as the thrush.

(The captured smaller birds, such as finches, are placed in batteries of cages that are hidden in wooded areas while hunters wait under cover nearby. When the migratory birds arrive, they are attracted by the sounds of the caged birds and are drawn within range of the hunters' guns.)

But Italy's thousands of licensed, and unlicensed, hunters have formed a powerful parliamentary lobby to protect their so-called sport. Manufacturers of guns and ammunition also have pressured politicians of virtually every party to help ensure that the killing of birds can continue.

Even the denunciation last February by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, of the killing of such birds in Italy has failed to check it.

Over large areas of northern Italy (and southern France) small birds are considered a culinary delicacy, and there is a steady demand for songbird meat. This is particularly popular in the Communist strongholds of Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna in Italy, which may account for the fact that the new legislation has the approval of Communist senators, who perhaps fear the loss of support of the hunting fraternity if they should oppose the "sport."

Even since the Fascist dictatorship, hunters in Italy have tended to get their way in conflict with other special-interest groups. Article 242 of the Italian civil code, which hand will grip its captives more or less hard after it is signed. All the government's Soviet allies argue that it will reinforce Kremelin's fear of defection, hence will less pressure on the government, which in turn, in turn, be able to ease up a little on people themselves.

Perhaps it will work out that way. Not can be entirely sure. It is a fact that defection has been a force in Soviet policymaking ever since World War II. Washington has at times given Moscow a little leeway to defend itself against such defection.

There is still in fact a radio station based into Eastern Europe called Radio Free Europe — left over from "cold-war" days. At the time its purpose was to keep alive the East Europeans for liberation from Marxist rule. The Helsinki conference seems end to such hope.

The Helsinki declaration means that the West should as any statement can forestall Kremelin will be in unchallenged control Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

By going to Poland and Romania first, Ford is in effect saying that the American people have not forgotten them and had disposed toward them regardless of the present regime.

Under Italian law, that many signatures would be sufficient to launch a national referendum on the subject — and another public outcry seems in the offing, five years after the original collection of signatures for the petition.

For Yugoslavia, the visit means that Yugoslavia is the only Communist country that has ever defied Moscow, and seems to tell the tale. Hungary tried to do the same, and was suppressed under the terms of the Treaty of Trianon. The Poles were tempted, but never happened to the Hungarians and avoided it. The Czechs tried to break away — and did. The Yugoslavs made good their escape.

The Polish visit is particularly interesting. The present regime in Poland is less concerned than the independent Yugoslavs with friends in Washington.



Generalissimo greets successor, Prince Juan Carlos: the army stands ready to smash internal disorder

## Basques denounce punishment

## Franco rubs in his Civil War victory

By Richard Mowry  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

Spain has just celebrated the 39th anniversary of the military uprising that brought Gen. Francisco Franco to power, and after nearly four decades the scars of the civil war are still hard to eradicate.

Today 70 percent of Spain's 35 million population are too young to remember the 1936-39 conflict that split the country wide open at a terrible cost in lives and suffering. Pressure for democratic reforms is mounting among the younger generation, and even among members of the octogenarian caudillo's authoritarian regime.

This is accompanied by calls to bury the past and tone down or do away with celebrations and acts that keep civil-war memories alive. The regime, however, insists on perpetuating the "spirit of July 18" which is the ideological basis of General Franco's authoritarian state.

Fourteen members of the Cortes (Parliament) last month formally proposed that the annual "victory parade" be abolished. They said that it was "illogical that after 36 years military parades continue to commemorate the defeat of our brothers."

To this the government now has given its reply: "The armed forces have the high mission of defending the institutional order. So military parades are useful and desirable reminders that a deterrent force exists in the interior, especially at a time when public order is under strain."

Two weeks ago Basque members of the Cortes denounced with a vigor unprecedented in the Franco era legislative punishment imposed on two northern provinces for fighting on the "wrong" side in the civil war. The scars of the civil war are still an obstacle to reconciliation.

On July 1 the Vatican-backed "justice and peace" commission in Spain appealed for a general amnesty for exiles and political prisoners. It said: "Painful events in our country reveal that, far from disappearing, the consequences of the civil war persist, and worsen." But the regime has made no move toward an amnesty.

It was hoped that the government would abolish this particular scar of the civil war on the 39th anniversary of the conflict. But nothing happened.

Another opportunity for reconciliation was missed with regard to disabled Republican war veterans. A bill to end discrimination and allow them the same pensions and benefits as disabled Nationalists has bogged down.

In December Pope Paul proclaimed 1975 "a holy year of reconciliation among mankind" and the Spanish Roman Catholic bishops called for an end to the "harmful effects of the civil war that divide the people into victors and vanquished and which are still an obstacle to reconciliation."

On July 1 the Vatican-backed "justice and peace" commission in Spain appealed for a general amnesty for exiles and political prisoners. It said: "Painful events in our country reveal that, far from disappearing, the consequences of the civil war persist, and worsen." But the regime has made no move toward an amnesty.

## Ulster peace holds despite troop killings

By Jonathan Harrell  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Northern Ireland's cease-fire continues thanks to several twists of Irish logic.

Despite last Thursday's terrorist killing of four British soldiers, the British Government and the IRA's three basic demands: a British commitment to phased withdrawal from Northern Ireland; amnesty for all IRA prisoners; and the agreed right of all Irish to self-determination. The cease-fire will end, says the IRA, if the British either drag out the negotiations too long or flatly reject the IRA's demands.

Mr. Rees told the British Parliament Monday that last week's killing of four soldiers did not affect the cease-fire, or current British policy in Northern Ireland. His reason: the bombing was carried out by local mavericks whom the IRA leadership could not be expected to control at all times.

British deny any taking place), IRA leaders say British Army harassment and subsequent IRA retaliation need not affect the cease-fire.

The current IRA aim seems to be: to divide and conquer — to divide the British Government from its own Army. The IRA now draws a clear if highly artificial distinction between the British Army and the British Government's administrator in Northern Ireland, Secretary of State Merlyn Rees. The IRA describes Mr. Rees as a "well-intentioned working-class Welshman who has been manipulated by the upper-class Englishmen running the British Army."

The IRA argues that the cease-fire will last as long as the British Government continues political negotiations (negotiations which the IRA leadership could not be expected to control at all times).

# Europe

## Anti-Communist backlash sets in Portugal: a new defiance stirs in the land

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

The spread of anti-Communist violence and civil unrest across Portugal has started to undermine Gen. Vasco Goncalves's future as Prime Minister.

Socialist leader Mario Soares, who called for



Mario Soares calls ...

## Brandt sees possibilities and risks in Helsinki summit

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

The conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at the end of this month will bind the United States even closer to free Europe, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt said in an interview here.

And in the wake of the security conference agreements "perhaps in the first half of 1976," the Russians may well "come nearer the substance" of an agreement to reduce conventional forces in Europe, he added.

He stressed, however, that any agreement in the military area would be "limited" and would depend on further U.S.-Soviet agreements in the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT).

Brandt considered "Mr. Defense" in Europe, Mr. Brandt has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, where he received a warm personal welcome from Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

He cautioned that the Russians are still "very reluctant to reduce armaments."

The former chancellor, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in achieving bilateral defense treaties with the Soviet Union and other communist neighbors, now chairs the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, which rules in coalition with the smaller Free Democrats.

He stands strongly by his ideas of East-West reconciliation. The security conference agreements, he said, "simply make it clear that any efforts to solve the problem of divided Germany would only be carried out without aggression because we believe that preserving peace has become a higher value than national ambition."

This is not the first time in history that accepting realities is a necessary condition of being able to modify them," he continued. "Only when Europe changes in a bigger context can the German problem be solved."

The European agreements to be signed in a 32-nation summit meeting in Helsinki "mean considerable possibilities and risks for both sides," Mr. Brandt said.

General Goncalves's ouster at a rally recently, drew censure from the military. But this did little to dispel speculation that the Prime Minister's days were numbered.

General Goncalves, an emotional man, has maintained his position through three provisional governments. He is considered the Communist Party's best friend in the hierarchy of the ruling Armed Forces Movement (MFA).

His ouster would represent a severe setback for the traditional pro-Moscow Communists and possibly lead to a curtailment of their influence in the government. His departure, however, would not necessarily benefit the non-Communist parties.

For the main benefactor from any move against General Goncalves would probably be the Socialist Left Movement (MES), a small but influential group of intellectuals with an ill-defined philosophy to the left of the Communists.

Several "ex-MES" members have already been incorporated in the government, and the indications are that more will be brought into the new cabinet being formed.

It has been these men — with the backing of military-security chief Gen. Oteo Saralva de Carvalho — who have convinced the ruling Revolutionary Council that the best way to solve the country's economic, social, and political crisis is to keep pushing further and further to the left.

These shifts reached their current apex with the decision to set up a mass people's movement to gradually replace the political parties and for a "people's democracy." This

plan was the idea of General Carvalho, who is fast emerging as a possible new strong man.

To a certain extent, the shift to this movement represents a panic response by the military to its rapidly declining public support in the countryside.

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in each case failed miserably.

The explanation for the sudden decision by the public to defy the military and Communists in vast numbers is fairly simple. The two opposition parties have convinced the Portuguese that the moment of final decision is nigh and they must stand up and be counted.

The driver of the taxi taking this writer to the Socialist rally in Lisbon reflected this new civilian militancy.

"We are thoroughly sick of the MFA. Why don't they go back to their barracks?" he said. "We don't want them."

The driver of another taxi hired us reporters a tour of Oporto before the trip provided a similar view.

"This region is revolted by the military. We're going to revolt against them," said his friend. "Friends are saying the same thing. It does well for the military."

Earlier in the month, mobs with anti-military overtones clashed with Communists and wrecked the party's headquarters in at least 10 widely separated places. A soldier was shot and killed in one of the incidents, and 15 civilians were injured in another.

The public unrest was brought to the surface by the withdrawal of the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats from the coalition cabinet in protest against the military's violation of press freedom and other democratic rights.

In Oporto and Lisbon recently, the Socialists drew some of the biggest crowds in the revolution's 15-month history. In both cities, the Communists, backed by the military, tried to prevent these gatherings, but in

# Asia

## You can't eat politics in Bihar

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Patna, India

The state of Bihar, an Indian journalist wrote recently, "would seem to represent all the ills that dog India's development in their acute form."

"If a breakthrough can be made here, it would probably provide a pattern, not only for the problem-ridden eastern states but also for the rest of the country," the journalist concluded. Many would agree with him.

A considerable number of economic and political analysts are convinced that if Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her government can even slightly better the lives of the people in problem states such as Bihar, it will go a long way toward justifying to many Indians her assumption of sweeping emergency powers.

For the impoverished masses of Bihar, India's second most populous state, it matters little whether the country adheres to parliamentary democracy or adopts the more authoritarian form of governing Mrs. Gandhi has recently chosen. What matters most is getting enough food to eat, by no means an easy task.

This preoccupation with immediate economic needs was evident in the lack of a strong reaction in Bihar against Mrs. Gandhi's declaration of a state of emergency three weeks ago and her crackdown on a number of her political opponents. If any state was expected to react violently, it was Bihar.

The state is the political stronghold of Mrs. Gandhi's most prominent critic, Jayaprakash Narayan, known popularly by his initials as J.P. At 76, in Bihar last year that this disciple of Mahatma Gandhi launched an anticorruption campaign which grew into a nationwide movement. Mr. Narayan and a number of his key supporters were arrested after Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed the state of emergency.

But aside from a few abortive attempts at bomb throwing and a few small and isolated demonstrations by student supporters of Mr. Narayan, Bihar has remained relatively quiet.

"Everything has been ... peaceful and orderly," the state's home secretary, R. N. Dash, recently announced with a touch of pride.

"The liberty which has been withdrawn from us only means something to less than 10 percent of the population," said an Indian university professor who specializes in Bihar's economic problems.

If she (Mrs. Gandhi) sustains this emergency to impose positive economic measures, there will be no opposition to her whatsoever," he said.

But, as anyone here can tell you, Bihar's economic and social problems are enormous.

With a huge population of nearly 80 million people, the state lags behind the rest of India in education and the development of roads and irrigation projects. Government development programs have so far benefited the landowners and rich peasants much more than they have the poor majority. Bihar's per capita income is barely one-third of the national average, and its agricultural exports constitute more than one-third of the state's population, and their numbers appear to be growing. Recurrent floods and droughts have not made life easier.

Nearly 90 percent of the landholdings in Bihar come to fewer than five acres. Yet there are landowners in the northern part of the state who control more than 2,000 acres each.

As part of an emergency economic program announced by Mrs. Gandhi at the beginning of this month, land ceilings are to be imposed and rural debts to be liquidated; laws to minimum agricultural wages are to be reviewed, and state governments are to implement already existing provisions for the compilation of land records and the distribution of surplus land and house sites to landless laborers and poor farmers more rapidly.



Ancient Chinese warriors and horses: part of a hoard of some 6,000 pottery figures discovered recently in China.

## Where the army helps with the harvest

By Charlotte Saikowski  
Chief editorial writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking, China

What does a Chinese lad want to do most? Get into the Army, of course?

While young people in the West often are turned off on things military, China has no trouble luring volunteers for the People's Liberation Army (PLA) estimated to be 3 million men strong. There apparently are more romance and adventure in Army life than in being sent into the countryside to haul manure and plow paddies.

"Many more youth want to join than we can accept," said Chen Yao-kui, deputy political officer of the 12,000-man 17th Infantry Division. "We take only those who are physically fit, have proven to be good workers, and have a high political consciousness."

Today the PLA appears to be turning its energies more toward being just an army rather than a political watchdog. After the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, the soldiers were sent into the factories, communities, and universities to restore order. They stayed on for years, but evidence grows that they have returned to the barracks because the party has resumed control over the civilian sector.

Occasionally one sees PLA stationed at the entrance to a hotel or a public institution.

It is impossible to learn what kind of

military force China is building, for such things are not talked about publicly. But Western scholars think that a debate is still going on between the Maoists, who seek to develop a strong professional army, and the more radical communists who want a "people's army" with strong ideological indoctrination.

The proud 17th, headquartered about 20 miles outside Nanking, seems to be a blend of the two. Visiting American journalists were impressed by the display of fire power put on by crack battalions, who shouted "Kill! Kill!" as they crisply carried out their drills.

At the same time Army routine is heavy with politics. Deputy division commander Li Yuan-hsi said the soldiers spend roughly 70 percent of their time for military training and 30 percent for political study. The goal of the PLA, as he put it, is to be "a fighting force, a productive force, and a propaganda team."

Military training includes such tasks as producing bean curd, raising soybeans, and tending vegetable gardens. Also, every company is assigned to a commune production brigade, and at harvest time soldiers help the peasants bring in the crop.

The "egalitarian" look of the PLA is strange to the Western eye. There are no ranks or insignia. All men wear the same baggy olive-green trousers and jacket, with red patches on the collar and a single five-pointed star on the cap.

It is impossible to learn what kind of

## Will China lob missile from Tibet into Indian Ocean?

By Moton Ram  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi  
India is not alarmed by China's strategic missile program and the reported location of a missile base in Tibet because it does not perceive a nuclear threat from China.

Indian experts say the prime consideration of Chinese strategic policy is to deter the Soviet Union and not India and that it is Peking's commitment to the ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) program that explains location of a base in Tibet.

Western newspapers have been reporting development of a missile base in Tibet. On India's doorstep, since late 1974, and Soviet newspapers have predicted a Chinese ICBM

## Soyuz landing 'very soft'

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

It looked like an explosion, as the two Soviet cosmonauts from the Soyuz-Apollo joint space mission touched down in the open space of Kazakhstan in the heartland of Soviet Asia. But as standby joint-flight cosmonaut Nikolai Rukavishnikov explained, it was really a very soft landing.

When only one meter (about three feet) from the earth, the descent module's retro-rockets fired to bring the re-entry fall — already braked by parachute — almost to a halt. The rockets blew up a cloud of dust and flames from the Kazakh steppe.

This was a startling sight for those who were seeing a Soviet space landing live for the first time on TV. But what had happened within that cloud in the final second or so of the descent had in fact brought the module almost to a standstill before touching the earth.

Specialists helped cosmonauts Valeri Kubasov and Alexei Leonov out of the charred spacecraft and embraced them. With no quarantine, Soviet reporters too ran up to the returned spacemen. Kubasov told them: "It was very difficult. Now it's all behind. Glad to be back on the dear earth."

For the Russians, the world's first international manned space flight was over. (The U.S. Apollo remains aloft until Thursday.)

For the first time Soviet citizens got to see a space landing on television — and they got to see it live, from the parachute descent through the helicopter departure of the cosmonauts from the landing site.

For the man in the street, this was the most remarkable break with past Soviet secrecy in the whole joint flight. Launches have been shown on TV before — after missiles were finished. But Soviet citizens have never before seen a landing, even as a rerun. Only U.S. NASA officials had seen film of a Soviet touchdown before.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were identical at the beginning, when the first retro-rockets decelerated the speed of the spacecraft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity necessary to stay in orbit. And the further decelerations to about sonic speed by air dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by parachute — were also the same.

But control of the entire Soyuz descent was different from the Apollo descent to come on Thursday. The Apollo will use an on-board



AP photo from Tass

Valeri Kubasov autographs charred spacecraft after he and Alexei Leonov had completed their historic mission

computer that will adjust to different conditions during descent, while the Soyuz used a preset "sequencer" or automatic clock, with no memory or capacity to alter the flight.

The Soyuz disposal of its companion modules also was different from the Apollo plan. The Soviet instrument and orbital modules burned up in the 54,000 degree F. temperature of re-entry into the atmosphere. The Apollo will jettison its companion docking

module some hours before its own re-entry and leave that module orbiting the earth with further experiments to track the shape of earth.

The final Soyuz touchdown showed the sharpest difference from Apollo landings. The Soyuz impact at close to zero velocity was far gentler — despite the dust and the flames — than the Apollo 32-33 foot per second plunge into the ocean.

Identical at the beginning, when the first retro-rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also the same.

For Americans, used to Apollo splashdowns

in water, there was some novelty in the Soyuz landing.

The Soviet and American procedures were

identical at the beginning, when the first retro-

rockets decelerated the speed of the space-

craft below the 17,000 m.p.h. velocity nec-

essary to stay in orbit. And the further

decelerations to about sonic speed by air

dynamic braking — and to subsonic speed by

parachute — were also

# Soviet Union

## Kremlin sees 'revolutionary potential' in West's military

By Paul Wohl  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union's ideologists are showing increasing interest in the "revolutionary potential" of the West's military personnel.

This interest has been spurred by developments in Portugal, where the Communist Party has worked closely with the Armed Forces Movement and where, according to the chief Soviet theoretician, Mikhail A. Suslov, "the military has become a political party."

Moscow's previous time-honored formula for making a revolution has been, at least theoretically, to seek support from the proletariat — the workers and peasants. But recent international developments have led Moscow to declare openly that under certain circumstances, "bourgeois armed forces can become a more effective ally of the Communists than workers and peasants."

An edition of *Republika*, Lisbon's socialist newspaper which has been closed down and occupied by Communist-led printers and other employees for a month, appeared last month in Paris with what it claimed was information about "top-secret" Soviet instructions to Communist parties on how to seize power in the West.

This summary of the purported instruction

deals with communism's "practical alliance with the armed forces."

It is quite unlikely that such a document was signed by Boris N. Ponomarev, head of the Soviet party's central committee international department, as *Republika* claims. The Soviets do not operate that way.

[Reuter reports from Paris that French Socialist leader François Mitterrand doubted the authenticity of the document. "I can't believe that Soviet documents float around like this," he said. "I am inclined to think that the document has no historic reality. Things just don't happen like that."]

In essence, however, the purported "instructions" correspond to communism's new task. Further endorsement of this policy appeared in a 2,000-word document signed by 24 Latin American Communist parties in Havana June 18.

Three departments of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee are guiding the "fraternal parties" abroad in their attempts to gain a foothold in their countries' armed forces.

Most of the responsibility rests with Mr. Ponomarev as head of the committee's international department, Georgi L. Smirnov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department, and General of the Army Alexei A. Yefish-

chev, chief of the Soviet armed forces' political directorate.

Last year Communist parties in the Americas, West Europe, Africa, and Asia were instructed to step up infiltration into the military. In February, 1974, a special conference of the Italian Communist Party was briefed by Senators Ugo Pecchiali and Arrigo Boldrini, the party's military experts.

The conference called for an expansion of party cells in the barracks and in the navy. It also appealed for new methods to win over officers and non-commissioned officers in the same way in which the party, through the trade unions, gained support among the

trade unions. Reopening of the Suez Canal has been the best news in years for the impoverished Yemen People's Democratic Republic (South Yemen).

The 1,805,000 people on the 111,074 square miles of the republic, down in the torrid southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula facing Africa, live mainly from subsistence agriculture and the trade passing through the big port of Aden.

Decline in the use of Aden by world shipping following closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 stunted Aden's economic growth, just as the moment it was winning independence (November, 1967) from Britain.

In 1968, bunkering — providing of fuel and services to transient ships — accounted for nearly one-third of South Yemen's exports.

With the canal's closing this dropped to less than 7 percent by 1970.

Trade through Aden port dropped by 75 percent because passenger liners bound to and from Australia and the Far East, as well as the East African lines, no longer called to let their passengers and crews shop in the duty-free Aden shops.

Transit trade with the neighboring Yemen Republic (North Yemen), which usually passed through Aden, also dropped off sharply because of development of the North Yemen harbor at Hodeida.

Djibouti, the capital of the French Territory of the Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland) on the African coast opposite Aden, has traditionally been a strong commercial rival. The Suez Canal's reopening also has aroused hopes of new prosperity there.

But political turmoil arising from Somali pressure and agitation for independence may impair Djibouti's efficiency.

"Even before signature," Ambassador Murphy recalled, "we were able to send four Syrian experts to the United States for six weeks study of earth resources satellite technology and application of that new science to the development of Syria's mineral wealth, agricultural, and water resources."

In June and July of this year, U.S. congressmen urged that U.S. aid to Syria be blocked until the Damascus government liberalized its policies on emigration of Syrian Jews, about 4,500 of whom remain in the country. The U.S. administration argued against such restrictions and contended that Syria had eased controls on its Jewish minority recently.

Administration sources believed planned 1978 expenditures of about \$6 million for aid to Syria would be approved.

This year's Syrian budget of more than \$2.8 billion is the largest ever, and over half will be invested in development. Of the \$1.6 billion for

development, industry and mining get \$684 million, agriculture and land reclamation



Mikhail Suslov: top military guard of the Soviet Communist Party.

meaning the Communists, whose compass is going on in society," the journal says.

"Progressive organizations, among the Communists, see in a clear-cut, progressive military men... a further strengthening of the sole general democratic struggle and transformation of society."

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—





From page 1

## ★ Extremists in Britain

The dim, dusty Communist Party of Great Britain is the last place to look for extremists. Its conservatively inclined leadership does not really approve of revolution any more, because it would upset the understandings Moscow has now reached with the establishments of the world. It is precisely this conservatism which has driven disappointed radicals into forming their own "do-it-yourself" revolutionary cells.

For many of them the next move is to attempt to take over some respectable working-class organisation with democratic credentials: trade union branches, or constituency branches of the Labour Party. British employers are now familiar with the educated young man who comes asking for lowly employment in the factory. He may be a dropout from the bourgeois rat-race, seeking brotherhood with the working class; but he may also be an International Socialist seeking to start a wildcat strike that will give him leadership of the union branch.

Moderates claim that the revolutionaries have been squeezing in ever since. Their job has been all too easy. A constituency Labour Party might have a thousand subscription-paying members, but with the counterattraction of television at home, fewer than 50 probably attend meetings and none of them wants to be secretary or treasurer. Half a dozen Trotskyites get together (some of them may be from outside the area, using local accommodation addresses) and through willingness, hard work and persistence they take over the wards, the management committee, and ultimately the endorsement of parliamentary candidate.

Their noisiness and insensitivity to other points of view drives away the old moderates, and the revolutionaries are then free to start undermining the sitting member and introducing one of their own. The established man may be accused of failing to support imprisoned leftist "heroes," of voting (like the majority of Britons) in favour of the Common Market, and of being "arrogant, elitist and isolated."

What this usually means is that the MP has refused to be pestered night and day by rowdy delegations, many of whom are not even his voters.

But now, following the disclosures about Mr. Prentice, worms are beginning to turn. Other members have been admitting similar troubles, and their group at Westminster has raised more than 160 MPs' signatures to a letter calling on Newham to leave Mr. Prentice where he is.

Outside Parliament a new Social Democratic federation has been formed to reinvigorate Labour Party moderates, and the Tory leader — Mrs. Margaret Thatcher — has been drawing more and more attention to leftist influence over the government, something toward which the Tories have been curiously tender for a long time.

Meanwhile the press have been looking into the background of Tony Kelly, a background which he insists is "not relevant" to his case against Mr. Prentice. "My past history," he told reporters, "is of no political significance."

It seems to have been of some significance to somebody, though; for what has followed has been a series of allegations about past offences which led Mr. Kelly to give instructions for a writ against two newspapers, and the appearance of some court officers from Yorkshire trying to serve a warrant for the maintenance of a wife and four children.

How much good this would do Mr. Prentice, it was hard to say. Some Kelly supporters were claiming that "smear tactics" would boomerang against the sitting member. But at least it was significant that for once the anti-leftists had been fighting back.

Yet for Moscow, despite concession, Hel-

Moderates claim that the revolutionaries have been squeezing in ever since.

Their job has been all too easy. A constituency Labour Party might have a thousand subscription-paying members, but with the counterattraction of television at home, fewer than 50 probably attend meetings and none of them wants to be secretary or treasurer. Half a dozen Trotskyites get together (some of them may be from outside the area, using local accommodation addresses) and through willingness, hard work and persistence they take over the wards, the management committee, and ultimately the endorsement of parliamentary candidate.

Their noisiness and insensitivity to other points of view drives away the old moderates, and the revolutionaries are then free to start undermining the sitting member and introducing one of their own. The established man may be accused of failing to support imprisoned leftist "heroes," of voting (like the majority of Britons) in favour of the Common Market, and of being "arrogant, elitist and isolated."

What this usually means is that the MP has refused to be pestered night and day by rowdy delegations, many of whom are not even his voters.

But now, following the disclosures about Mr. Prentice, worms are beginning to turn. Other members have been admitting similar troubles, and their group at Westminster has raised more than 160 MPs' signatures to a letter calling on Newham to leave Mr. Prentice where he is.

Outside Parliament a new Social Democratic federation has been formed to reinvigorate Labour Party moderates, and the Tory leader — Mrs. Margaret Thatcher — has been drawing more and more attention to leftist influence over the government, something toward which the Tories have been curiously tender for a long time.

Meanwhile the press have been looking into the background of Tony Kelly, a background which he insists is "not relevant" to his case against Mr. Prentice. "My past history," he told reporters, "is of no political significance."

It seems to have been of some significance to somebody, though; for what has followed has been a series of allegations about past offences which led Mr. Kelly to give instructions for a writ against two newspapers, and the appearance of some court officers from Yorkshire trying to serve a warrant for the maintenance of a wife and four children.

How much good this would do Mr. Prentice, it was hard to say. Some Kelly supporters were claiming that "smear tactics" would boomerang against the sitting member. But at least it was significant that for once the anti-leftists had been fighting back.

Yet for Moscow, despite concession, Hel-

## Ted Heath's finest hour

By Takaaki Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath won an ovation in the House of Commons for a speech supporting the Labour government's anti-inflation policy and saying that everyday Britons would respond if they were told exactly what the situation was and what it required of them.

Mr. Heath spoke during a two-day debate last week on the government's white paper proposing a £6-a-week (\$13) limit on pay increases in order to curb a 28-percent-a-year inflation rate. His speech was widely considered one of the finest heard in the House of Commons since World War II, and brought cheers from both Labour and Conservative sides of the Commons.

The government received a comfortable majority of 208 for the white paper. The Conservatives, including Mr. Heath, abstained, while 34 Labour left-wingers voted against the government.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot, a left-winger, was placed in the uncomfortable position of having to imply that he would resign if the government published legislation to implement to give teeth to its anti-inflation policy.

Mr. Heath's speech transcended both the quarrels within the Labour Party and the partisan attacks of his own Conservative Party on the white paper.

Speaking entirely without notes for half an hour, he noted that the anti-inflation policy requires national consent — a consent much

wider than unions and management — if it is to succeed. The consent should be based on knowledge of the hard facts of the situation: that prices will continue to rise for a period even if everyone accepts a £6-a-week limit on pay increases; that unemployment also will rise; and that people will suffer a substantial 5-to-10 percent cut in their standard of living.

"To get these points across was a matter of communication — 'and who am I to speak of communication?'" Mr. Heath asked. It was a warm and intimate moment for the House, along with the laughter, there was appreciation for a man who, having lost high office, could afford to relax and look at his own failings in perspective.

Mr. Heath wound up with a plea to lift the economic debate to a level at which people could see that their whole future was at stake, and that they would have to bear heavy sacrifices "until it was possible to start moving forward again." As he finished, members rushed over to him from both sides of the House, congratulating him and putting him on the back. Among them was Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

The Health performance inevitably aroused new speculation that he is preparing a bid to head a coalition government or to regain the Conservative Party leadership from Margaret Thatcher. Mr. Heath held such ambitions, saying in a radio interview that he had promised to speak out on the great issues of the day and that that was exactly what he was doing. It was only the second time he has spoken in the House since losing the opposition leadership to Mrs. Thatcher in February.

From page 1

## ★ Gains from Helsinki summit

And Washington also points to the so-called third basket of agreements to be signed, which indicated international standards for human contacts across the Iron curtain, for educational and cultural exchanges, and for the free flow of information generally.

Meanwhile the press have been looking into the background of Tony Kelly, a background which he insists is "not relevant" to his case against Mr. Prentice. "My past history," he told reporters, "is of no political significance."

It seems to have been of some significance to somebody, though; for what has followed has been a series of allegations about past offences which led Mr. Kelly to give instructions for a writ against two newspapers, and the appearance of some court officers from Yorkshire trying to serve a warrant for the maintenance of a wife and four children.

How much good this would do Mr. Prentice, it was hard to say. Some Kelly supporters were claiming that "smear tactics" would boomerang against the sitting member. But at least it was significant that for once the anti-leftists had been fighting back.

Yet for Moscow, despite concession, Hel-

lenki represents a long-awaited substitute for a peace treaty in Europe ending World War II. Party leader Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly indicated his intense desire to conclude the Helsinki agreements.

Washington does face a moral dilemma, however, observers believe.

After World War II, Moscow incorporated the three Baltic states, the Finnish province of Karelia; the eastern parts of East Prussia and Poland; Ruthenia, formerly part of Czechoslovakia; and the Bessarabian province of Moldavia.

What the State Department is saying, is that the Soviets do not like the "third basket" but have gradually come to accept language that the West interprets to mean freer emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, and a method of blocking arbitrary expulsion of Western journalists.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

U.S. officials say they do not see that the agreement borders being inviolable means what the Soviets say it means.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977. They think it may give substance and durability to the document.

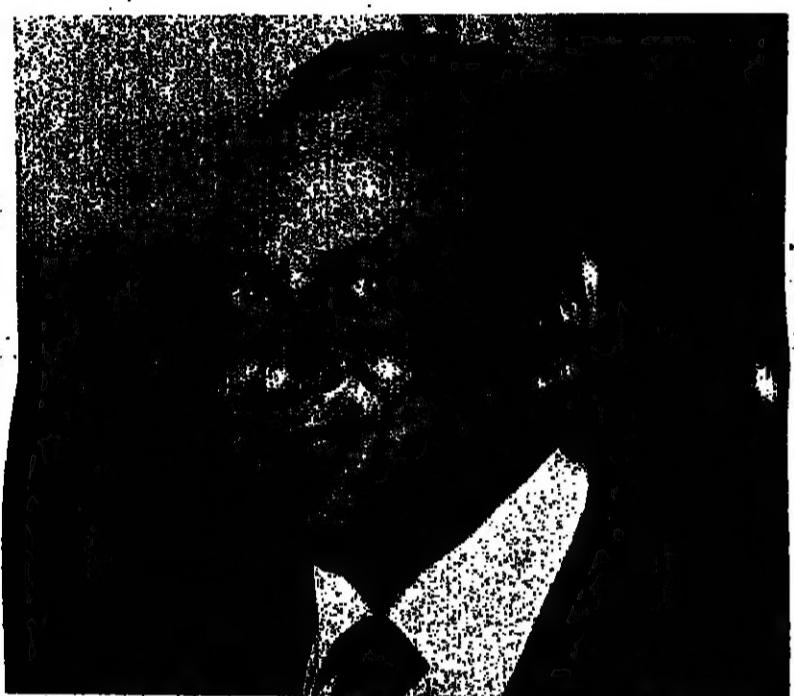
What all of this may mean in practice no one can predict.

Many Westerners are encouraged, however, by the provision for a follow-up conference to check on implementation in 1977

# Cyprus: uneasy peace of year after the fighting



Turkish Cypriot Denktash says partition could be avoided



Greek Cypriot Clerides opposes Turkish 'colonization'



Cyprus President Makarios sees long struggle ahead

Cyprus remains divided one year after Greek officers, acting for the former dictatorship in Athens, overthrew President Makarios and precipitated a Turkish invasion of the island. The Turkish minority has declared a separate state, backed by the muscle of Turkish mainland troops, but unrecognized by other nations. The Athens-Ankara conflict over Cyprus and other matters has weakened NATO, and a crucial congressional debate over U.S. military aid to Turkey is due shortly. A Monitor correspondent who recently visited the island reports on the situation.

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus  
Early on July 15, 1974, Greek Army officers in Cyprus under orders from the military junta then in power in Greece staged a violent coup against Archbishop Makarios, the President of this small island republic.

Archbishop Makarios escaped the junta's bullets, but his loyal forces were overcome by the better-armed rebels. Six days later, declaring that Turkey was exercising its treaty rights to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority, Turkish mainland Army and Air Force units attacked and invaded the island, probably ending for good the old Greek idea of enosis, or union of Cyprus and Greece.

The Greek junta collapsed, and Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis returned to Athens to restore civilian rule and democracy in Greece after seven years of dictatorship. Last December, with firm backing from Mr. Caramanlis, Archbishop Makarios returned to Nicosia to lead the Greek Cypriots again.

Today, one year later, this lovely island and its economy are shattered by war and a Turkish occupation of 40 percent of its territory. One-third of the 650,000 Cypriots, Greek and Turkish, are homeless refugees.

Confronting one another here and across the disputed waters and airspace over the Aegean Sea, Greece and Turkey have threatened a conflict which could deal a body blow to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), already weakened by the drift leftward of Italy and Portugal. On July 17, the U.S. Congress faces a deadline set by Turkey to lift the arms embargo it imposed last February because of lack of progress toward a Cyprus settlement, or face closure of U.S. military installations in Turkey.

The Greek Cypriot government of President Makarios, recognized before the Turkish invasion by all nations but Turkey as the legal government of all the Cyprus republic, accuses Turkey of "colonialism." The Turkish authorities have brought in a reported 8,000 mainland Turks, and are trying to attract thousands more, to occupy empty houses of Greek Cypriots who fled or were expelled from northern Cyprus.

#### May referendum recalled

In May the Turkish Cypriots voted in a referendum to set up their own federated autonomous Turkish Cypriot state, but they had to postpone the vote because of fighting.

The Turkish Cypriots chose a legislature and cabinet and selected as president Raoul Denktash, vice-president of Cyprus under the old 1960 constitution and leader of the formerly 18 percent Turkish Cypriot minority, now growing as Turks immigrate and Greeks emigrate.

Mr. Denktash's old friend from their days at law school in London, Glavkos Clerides, who is also speaker of the Cyprus House of Representatives, had twice since February met in Vienna with Mr. Denktash under United Nations auspices — continuing the dialogue on the island's political future which the two friendly

adversaries have conducted intermittently for nearly a decade.

They are due to begin again in Vienna July 30, says UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, adding a note: "It will boycott the talks because of 'Greek propaganda.' The Greek side contends that the Turks are stalling anyway, and would welcome any proposal half the Vienna discussion. This, they argue, is largely Denktash's joint government. He was well received toward the idea, but after a trip to Ankara he cannot afford to be making the slightest concession on the Greek side. Mr. Denktash and other Cypriots heartily concur."

Both Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash and their own Cypriot colleagues for guidance the governments in Ankara and Athens. In talks with this reporter, they set forth similar views.

The Greek side reckons that there are still some 15,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, some 15,000 of whom in tent camps, as well as thousands of other people have lost homes and land or jobs.

The Turkish side contends these figures are wrong. Mr. Clerides and Archbishop Makarios frequently cite 2,700 missing Greeks, unaccounted for when prisoners were returned or casualties counted.

Mr. Denktash says of the issue over missing persons: "Time and time again I have pointed out and proved to Mr. Clerides that we have no prisoners. We have missing 500 persons ourselves. Their families constantly after me to find them. Often, I suggest to Mr. Clerides that we make a joint declaration that our side has prisoners and those missing persons are."

This would be the honest, decent thing to do," Mr. Clerides says he cannot; that it is politically impossible for him to admit this to his people."

#### Mixed committee proposed

Mr. Clerides responds: "There were 35 Turkish missing reported to the International Red Cross, about 2,500 Greek missing. There is evidence of other products exported by the Turks from the including eyewitness accounts — that at least 800 they occupy."

Denktash says, "We consider ourselves customers of the Turks, not owners, of foreign property in our zone." Were summarily executed? Probably. I have no doubt Turks were, too, though in smaller numbers. Must clear this up."

"How am I to explain to a family, 'your son was arrested,' and then say he doesn't exist? We propose that a mixed committee under Red Cross auspices investigate these cases independently. The Turks refused."

Daily, the line drawn across the island by the Turkish occupation seems to become more of a barrier. Few travelers arriving by air on either side are able to find their passport stamps from one side rejected by the other, the way some Arab states reject a passport bearing Israeli stamps.

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman says transfers of Greek Cypriots from the Turkish-held portion of the island will continue unless the remaining "enclaves" of 4,000 Turkish Cypriots in the south, whom he claims are occasionally mistreated, are permitted to their compatriots in northern Cyprus. Some 600 Cypriots were shipped south recently.

Mr. Denktash says, "Of the 8,000 Turks in the south, maybe 80 to 100 want to stay where they are. All should have the right to leave. There are Greeks in the northeast, the Karpass Peninsula, who want to go north. Clerides doesn't want them to."

Mr. Clerides responds, "The Turks in the south are under pressure from Ankara to go north. Denktash refuses to open schools for them where they are staying. They cannot spare teachers to send north in their place. Naturally, those without children don't want to leave. homes they have lived all their lives in."

Mr. Denktash argues that the island's partition can be prevented by a kind of "interim government" of Greeks and Turks. This would give the Turkish Cypriots an international forum at conferences and in the UN they do not now enjoy, and would bring Greeks and Turks back into contact in daily life and work."

He suggests an end to propaganda by both sides and formation of joint committees to manage port and public utilities. Both Greek and Turkish sectors of divided Nicosia depend on water from a reservoir in the Turkish-occupied Morphou region, whereas the

new-power plant for all the islands is in the Greek port of Limassol. Another matter for joint consideration is reactivation of Nicosia airport, since the July 1974 invasion.

Clerides' reaction: "After the first round of the Turkish invasion, in the presence of UN emissaries, I suggested Denktash a joint government. He was well received toward the idea, but after a trip to Ankara he cannot afford to be making the slightest concession on the Greek side. Mr. Denktash and other Cypriots heartily concur."

But perhaps we can talk about it." Denktash says he is talking about a "bizonal, federal system" which Mr. Clerides insists he does not in principle.

The Greek side reckons that there are still some 15,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, some 15,000 of whom in tent camps, as well as thousands of other people have lost homes and land or jobs.

The Turkish side contends these figures are wrong.

American-owned Cyprus Mines Corporation, mined copper in the Greek zone and exported it to 2,700 missing Greeks, unaccounted for when prisoners were returned or casualties counted.

Mr. Denktash says of the issue over missing persons: "Time and time again I have pointed out and proved to Mr. Clerides that we have no prisoners. We have missing 500 persons ourselves. Their families constantly after me to find them. Often, I suggest to Mr. Clerides that we make a joint declaration that our side has prisoners and those missing persons are."

This would be the honest, decent thing to do," Mr. Clerides says he cannot; that it is politically impossible for him to admit this to his people."

President Makarios' government, which has 70 percent of its former income that came from oil, has threatened prosecution of companies or individuals engaged in travel business with the Turks, and tries to prosecute importers who buy citrus fruit including eyewitness accounts — that at least 800 they occupy."

Denktash says, "We consider ourselves customers of the Turks, not owners, of foreign property in our zone."

Was he summarily executed? Probably. I have no doubt Turks were, too, though in smaller numbers. Must clear this up."

Denktash charges the Turks have already moved 10,000 mainland Turks into Greek property in a "refugee" program, and plan to bring in 100,000 more to alter the whole population balance of the island. (This change is being accentuated by emigration of Greek Cypriots, between 15,000 and 20,000 of whom are estimated to have left, mainly for Britain, the United States, and Canada since the invasion.)

Mr. Clerides adds, "they are aggravating the situation by stealing property and putting on sale the stolen property." In any case, claim Greek Cypriot leaders, if the mainland Turkish Army of between 35,000 and 40,000 (Western observers give more credence to the figure), commanded by Gen. Vahit Gunari, really gives the orders to Denktash."

On record, Mr. Denktash insists his relations with Turkish military are good and that implications do not get along are "wishful thinking." He says they will leave when we no longer have need of them.

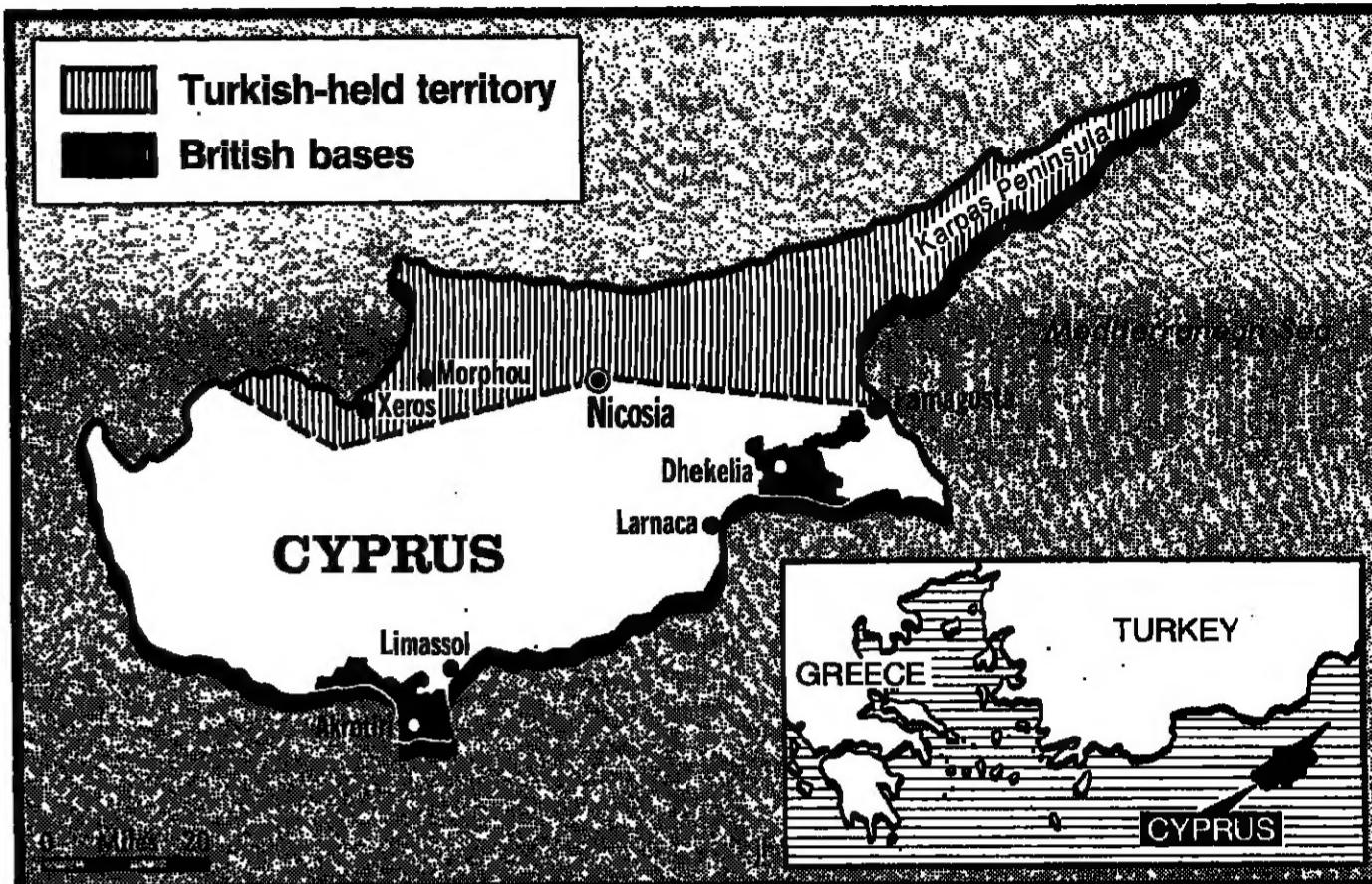
Other Turkish Cypriots, however, do grumble about behavior of Turkish mainland soldiers and, including the peasants from underdeveloped areas of the Turkish mainland now being settled in the

northeast, the Karpass Peninsula, who want to go north. Clerides doesn't want them to."

Mr. Clerides responds, "The Turks in the south are under pressure from Ankara to go north. Denktash refuses to open schools for them where they are staying. They cannot spare teachers to send north in their place. Naturally, those without children don't want to leave. homes they have lived all their lives in."

Mr. Denktash argues that the island's partition can be prevented by a kind of "interim government" of Greeks and Turks. This would give the Turkish Cypriots an international forum at conferences and in the UN they do not now enjoy, and would bring Greeks and Turks back into contact in daily life and work."

He suggests an end to propaganda by both sides and formation of joint committees to manage port and public utilities. Both Greek and Turkish sectors of divided Nicosia depend on water from a reservoir in the Turkish-occupied Morphou region, whereas the



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer



Turkish troops underwrite Turkish minority's partition of Cyprus into separate state



Some of the 650,000 Cypriots who are homeless — refugee camp at British base

President Makarios, still popular with his Greek people but no longer riding the wave of patriotic enthusiasm that welcomed him back to the island December, continues to speak of "long-term" plans to end the Turkish occupation. His aides say this does not mean guerrilla warfare, which the Turks are certain to crush mercilessly. It would, rather, involve efforts to interest the world community, the United Nations (whose resolutions on Cyprus are ignored by Turkey) and outside it, perhaps in a backdoor deal for a new Cyprus conference by nonaligned and Communist states, as well as "guarantors" of Cyprus independence under Britain, Greece, and Turkey — with especially involved because of its two big military bases on the island.



# travel

## Walled Rothenburg: fairy-tale city of Bavaria

By Gail Andersen

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Rothenburg

Approaching Rothenburg, Bavaria, by highway from modern Munich is a step-by-step journey into the past.

First, a drive of about 40 miles along a major highway to Augsburg. Then northward on a winding strip of blacktop known as the "Romantic Road," which extends from Frankfurt and Wurzburg to the Alps.

It's an easy few hours trip past small farms, with lunch, perhaps, at Nördlingen or Dinkelsbühl. As their names and the architecture of their buildings suggest, these towns, with their roots extending deep into the past, are a preparation for what lies ahead.

About 130 miles from Munich, the walled city of Rothenburg appears, like the illustrated cover of a fairy-tale book. The Romantische Strasse dawdles on northward; but first there is much to see here.

With a history that goes back to the year 419 and the Roman Empire, Rothenburg has preserved the past as its gift to current generations. Timbered dwellings whose builders were not slaves to the level or the square. Walls and sturdy public buildings of brick and stone, undaunted by the passing of centuries. (One secret to the durability of some of these structures was the mortar used — a mixture of chalk, egg white, cottage cheese, and sand, which became stonelike with age.)

Center of interest is the Marktplatz, with its "new" town hall (Rathaus), started in 1572. A massive front portico, the latest major addition to this Renaissance building, was constructed quite recently — for Rothenburg, that is — in 1961.

The "old" town hall, started in 1240, still stands behind its overpowering successor. Its 165-foot tower is an architectural curiosity, having been constructed atop a building already standing, with no foundation of its own on the ground.

For a small fee visitors can corkscrew their way up creaking, irregular steps to a sweeping view of the town and the Tauber River, which winds below it.

Looking down upon a hodgepodge of steep-pitched roofs and fanciful towers is like getting a second-story view of a shop full of wretched hats. But instead of the usual Hallowe'en black, these creations are colored the fine-muted red of scalloped tiles.

Imposing a bit of the 20th century on the scene are scattered TV antennas and streets lined with cars; mostly those of visitors.

Some of Rothenburg's history has dates of only three digits A.D. The town was started as a castle on the hill overlooking the river just below town.



By Gail Andersen

### View from 'old' town hall: steeped roofs and fanciful towers

Additional fortifications were built as strongholds for the East Franks, the Salians, and the Hohenstaufens. For many years Rothenburg was a Free Town of the Empire.

During the Middle Ages, it was a center of wealth and political control. Many buildings from that period still remain.

Standing out among the strong characters who contributed to Rothenburg's prestige was Burgermeister Heinrich Toppler, who died about four decades before Christopher Columbus was born.

In advance of his time, Toppler was a social reformer who opened up opportunities to the common people, traditionally "kept in their place" by the wealthier ruling classes.

His accomplishments are many. But the most striking visual monument to his memory is Toppler Castle in the Tauber River valley just below town.

Toppler Castle stands five stories high, plus basement, and is not much bigger in girth than one of California's largest sequoia trees. With only a couple of small rooms on each floor, it offers an experience in vertical living like keeping house on a ladder.

Built by the illustrious Burgermeister as a summer hideaway and hunting lodge, it is said to have been used by guests until only about 18 years ago.

The most incredible thing is that it escapes hundreds of camera-dangling sightseers. One just happens upon it as he walks or rides down a casual little road along the river. But at a nearby house is a person who will guide the visitor across a little drawbridge-like walkway, open the door, and politely wait until all five stories, furnished as when in use, have been inspected.

## Leningrad and the priceless paintings of the Hermitage

By Levitt F. Morris

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

The overnight cruise from Helsinki to this city, aboard the SS Bore III, can be an interesting experience. But travelers used to the easygoing ways of many other tourist centers may find themselves in a bind.

First-time visitors to this city of czars usually are awed by the strict police surveillance. As the ship ties up at the dock, numbered, youthful border guards take their stations at prescribed intervals along its 300-foot length.

Attempts by passengers to greet a smile or a friendly greeting from these guards are generally met with blank stares.

Disembarkation is a long and tedious process for the nearly 300 passengers. Only one narrow gangway is used and only two border guards process passports.

Passengers must yield their passports each time they leave the ship; they receive a small numbered card, a "propus," in return. This "propus" must be handed carefully, for if lost it takes considerable red tape to reclaim the passport. When returning to the ship, the "propus" must be handed in and the passport will be returned.

Among a few of the concessions the Soviet Union has made for Western visitors on a cruise like this is to waive the usual visa requirement. However, a valid passport is necessary, and the information on it must be relayed to the booking center, TRAVEK, U.S.S.R.-Department, Etelaeranta, Helsinki, at least 12 days before departure. Reservations can be made through the Soviet Travel Agency, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, and other capital cities of the world.

The Bore III offers comfortable accommodations and adequate dining facilities with a fabulous Finnish smorgasbord at both lunch and dinner. Rate for a double cabin with lower and upper berths, wash basin, shower, and toilet is \$39 per person. For rooms with only a wash basin, the cost is \$16. The price of the cruise includes two days and one night in Leningrad, all meals on the ship and ashore, as well as sightseeing and entertainment on land.

It is permissible to change money, but either before leaving the ship or at the harbor pavilion, where the bank is open on the day of arrival from 9 to 11 a.m. It is illegal to take out any rubles, and the money, if any is left, must be changed back before departure.

The Hermitage is an immense building consisting of four connecting castle palaces.

Across the road from the castle, a bridge is in use, hums and mutters as diverted from the river swish beneath its turn its softly clucking machinery. Age is thankful for the absence of signs, droves, refreshment stands, and parking.

In the 1800s Rothenburg was discovered by artists and poets, charmed by the passing of centuries. Etching by Leopold Koenig and paintings by Hugo Arthur Wasse and others brought the architecture to the attention of the world.

Today, about a half dozen houses, then dating back to the Middle Ages, accommodate visitors. Retaining the atmosphere, they blend with nothing upon their surroundings.

Rothenburg also has a campground youth hostels.

Dining here can be an event in itself. Quaint kitchens, rockers, lures, and history-steeped dishes like typical German foods and intangible youth.

Terraced gardens adjoin some of the restaurants, religious edifices, and buildings. They delight those who long for that intangible allure acquired by green thumbs and diligent digging.

Mini-gardens planted in window boxes platters throughout the town add spice.

Roads leading out of Rothenburg

# travel

## A whiff of the old country

By Toby J. McIntosh

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver Island  
impressive local buildings, Parliament Hall and the Empress Hotel.

For those who can't afford the \$37 to \$42 per couple for a night at the deluxe Empress, a stroll through the main lobby is a must. Afternoon tea there is a bargain, considering the atmosphere.

By the way, cheaper accommodations are abundant. For campers, the Goldstream Provincial Park, very popular in the summer, is about 20 minutes from town. Cool Aid, the local youth hostel, provides a bunk and two meals for 75 cents.

Gardens are a major attraction of Victoria, which seems to be covered with luxuriant natural growth anyway. There are rain forests on the less-populated west coast of the island, where the annual rainfall is 60 to 100 inches. In the rain shadow on the eastern coast, the precipitation is less, about 35 inches annually.

Beacon Hill Park has lovely public gardens, as well as a huge totem pole and a path along the ocean bluff where residents stroll with their dogs.

The highly touted Butchart Gardens, about 40 minutes north of the city by car, are best suited for a full day's outing — especially considering the \$3 fee.

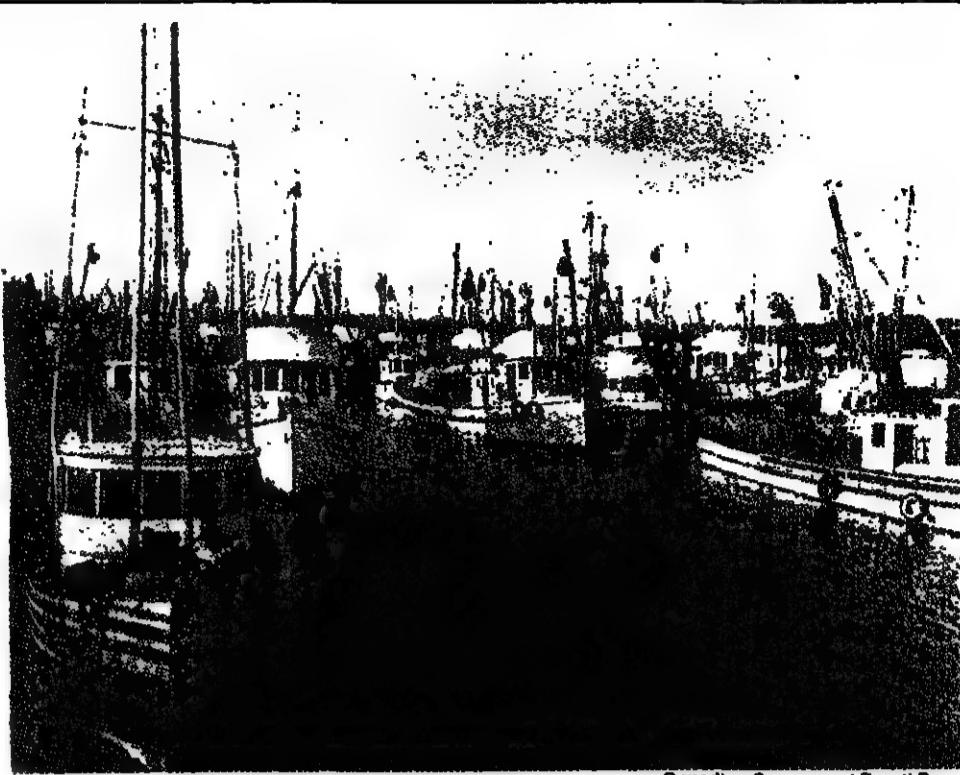
Vancouver Island is the largest, being slightly less than 300 miles in length, with mountains of the Insular Range rising over 6,000 feet high. Four-fifths of the island is above 2,500 feet, and little of the land is arable.

It is a rugged setting for Victoria. The city, in 1843 the territorial headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company, was the focus of Pacific politics and development until the end of the century.

Victoria now has a population of about 200,000 but it seems smaller. The suburbs are tucked away unobtrusively (or at least not where the major sights are).

The downtown area isn't overwhelmed with skyscrapers, and there are few freeways. In the central downtown, the older buildings are not encased in metal, and much of their charm is preserved.

At nearby Thunderbird Park stand an Indian ceremonial longhouse and a totem pole.



Canadian Government Travel Bureau

### Fishing boats ride at anchor on Vancouver Island

collection. Sometimes carving demonstrations are held there.

One truly straightforward self-guided tour is of the Craigdarroch Castle, built by coal baron Robert Dunsmuir for his wife to fulfill a honeymoon promise. Climbing to the top affords a good view of Victoria and is the best way to see the castle's finest features — intricate woodwork, curved Italian stained glass windows, and the staircase.

The castle art collection is undistinguished, comprising homey Scottish scenes for the most part, but the music from students of the Victoria School of Music, housed there, adds interest. (For art, try the nearby city gallery, "Art of the World" — no mean claim. On the way, stop at the Petroglyph Park for some mystery carvings.

For side trips, the island offers several nearby towns. Nanaimo, about 70 miles north, isn't very picturesque, but the road there provides a good vista of the off-shore islands. Also, after having been to Nanaimo, you can say you've seen the "Bathtub Racing Capital of the World" — no mean claim. On the way, stop at the Petroglyph Park for some mystery carvings.

## Holidaying in Britain? Try a rural treasure-hunt for size

By Francis Renny

London

All over Britain schools have come out — or "broken up" as the English say. They get less of a summer vacation, but more at Christmas and Easter, than their American and European opposite numbers. This year it looks as if the kids will have a real summer, a treat they don't always get.

In the tourist class, there is the Hotel, located in a historic building near Hall Square — despite its name, it is a hotel built in 1876 (\$10.30 to \$20.65, single; \$17.50 to \$32.45, double). Most of these hotels have private baths.

In the tourist class, there is the Hotel, located in a historic building near Hall Square — despite its name, it is a hotel built in 1876 (\$10.30 to \$20.65, single; \$17.50 to \$32.45, double). Most of these hotels have private baths.

Last year Britain entertained some eight million visitors from abroad, and this year's total is expected to be at least a quarter of a million higher. While not as cheap as Madrid or Belgrade, first-class London hotel rooms are still a good deal cheaper than Geneva, Paris or Amsterdam, and the downward drift of the pound is making foreign currency go further.

But the holiday industry is full of fears that the economic climate may yet ruin the good weather. Other grumblers include the farming community, who complain that seven weeks of dry skies have already cut milk and potato production.

At least foreign tourism

does not seem to be suffering.

In London's West End shopping areas the natives are heavily outnumbered by assorted Americans, Canadians, French, German, Scandinavian and Japanese visitors. The Japanese are the ones with the most expensive cameras.

Conversely, however, there have been some unpleasant shocks for Britons who take their money abroad. With the pound declining, travel agencies have been obliged to make surcharges on their original prices for packaged tours.

Although there have been murmurs of complaint their customers have made few cancellations. It will probably be the tips, gifts and extras that suffer. Some foreign hoteliers who had expected mass cancellations by the British, and had taken on German bookings to replace them, are now finding too many clients chasing too few beds.

Only 60 percent of Britons

actually get away from home for a vacation, and three-quarters of them do not leave the country. They may manage only a week away, and the small seaside boarding house remains the mainstay of the business. Classic proletarian resorts like Blackpool and Southend remain popular with middle-aged and elderly folk, who like to recapture the golden days of their youth — with fish-and-chips and donkey rides and a band at the end of the pier — but the young people themselves go off to Spain if they can afford it, in search of a sun tan. If they can't raise the money, they may take to the English road with a tent.

But over three million will be camping holidays, even though British campsites compare very poorly, on the whole, with those on the continent. Motels are still few and far between in Britain; many families increase-

ingly favor the hire of cottages with self-catering (housekeeping) facilities, and these can cost from £20 to £60 a week according to the area.

More than two million holiday-makers will be in caravans or mobile homes. Many of these are on permanent sites. Those which are towed from place to place are a major misery for the motorist who is trying to make time along the narrow lanes of rural England. For anyone motorizing in Britain at holiday time the motto has to be "Patience." Alternatively you can take your car to the Irish Republic, where there seems to be no traffic at all.

This reporter's own recommendation for a holiday in Britain is a kind of rural treasure-hunt. All you need (besides money) is a car, the Automobile Association's list of Bed-and-Breakfast establishments, and the handbook

issued by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (COSI). This a guide to hundreds of the craft workshops now flourishing in the countryside all over. There are blacksmiths (for wrought iron), weavers, potters, furniture-makers, jewelers, saddlers, basket-weavers, woodcarvers... A personal recommendation is to ramble round the small craft potters of West Cornwall, many of them set up in abandoned Methodist chapels.

The treasure-hunter takes his main meals at inns. Come the evening, he pulls in wherever he sees a Bed-and-Breakfast sign leaning from a hedge. The chances are he'll be given the front porch for the evening, a better bed than many cheap hotels, and a hearty bacon-and-egg breakfast next morning. Last summer, in Wales, it was possible to get the lot for as little as £1.50 a head; twice that sum would have seemed economical.

The astonishing variety of Britain's miniature, well-kept landscapes is a joy throughout such a ramble. So are the ancient parish churches, their monuments and inscriptions. At Hendon, just outside London, there is a rhyming epitaph with the lines:

"He gave to none de-signed offence,  
So hot, so cold, my pen may  
penise."

new york

**CAR RENTALS IN BRITAIN**

seasonal weekly rates

from U.S. \$35.00 winter  
U.S. \$65.50 summer

Delivery is free; vehicles at all major U.S. airports at seasonal rates from \$35.00 to \$65.50 per week. AAA and Avis are available. Choice of passenger (sedan), station wagon (station wagon), compact (compact), minibus. Automobiles available. Special tariff for economy rentals. Write for quotation, advising approximate dates of hire and delivery/return, service required.

Reply by mail to:

CARS, P.O. Box No. 38

Cotham, Surrey,

England KT11 3BT

or monitor classified brands.

London G. Gibbons, Agt.

new york

**HOTEL SEYMOUR**

Just off 5th Avenue

50 W. 49th Street

New York, NY 10036

AAA RECOMMENDED

New York

# children

## Footprints of young explorers

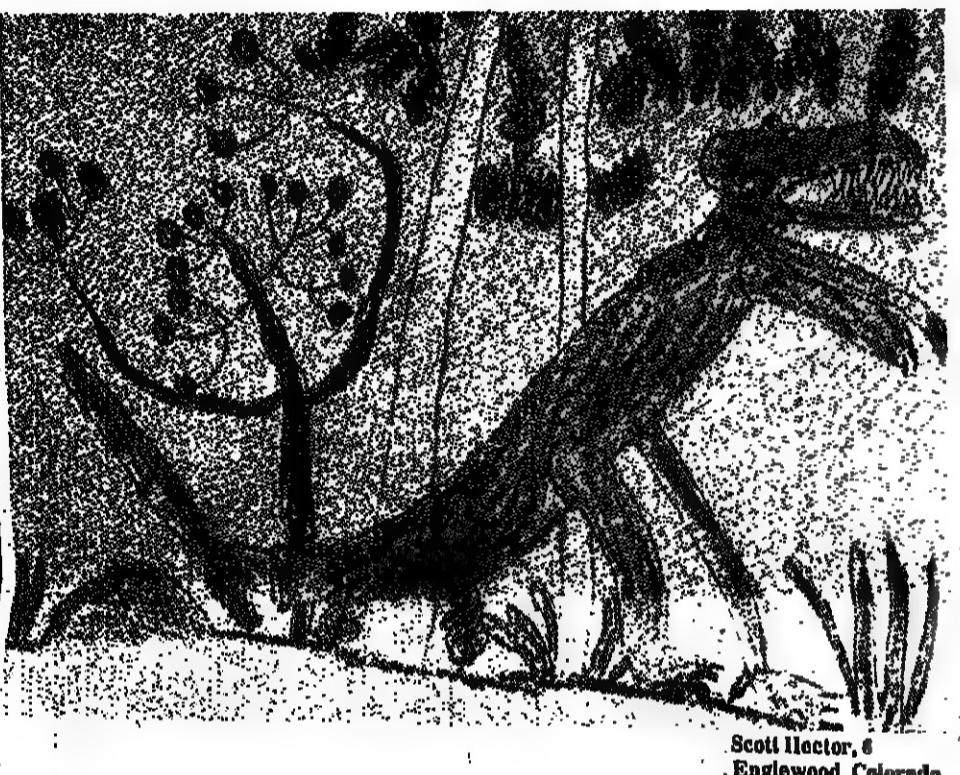
Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their exploration on any subject they choose. Those items unused will be returned if sender provides a stamped self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

### Dinosauro Spiky

Dinosauro Spiky  
And one Dinosaur climbed a ladder up  
into  
the clouds.  
Now, of course, this is pretend, you know.  
Now, this Dinosaur had one thorn on his  
nose.  
And this Dinosaur was real little

And real mean.  
And his name was:  
Dinosauro other-animal-eater.  
Chicken eater. Thunder names us.  
This Dinosauro climbed a ladder to the  
sun.

Matt Ewan, 4  
Cliffside Park, New Jersey



Scott Hector, 6  
Englewood, Colorado

## How to cope when a daughter picks the 'wrong' boyfriend

By Eloise Taylor Lee

You raise a daughter pretty enough and popular enough to be homecoming queen; you give her every advantage you can afford, and some you can't; you protect her as much as you can. Then, suddenly, she starts running around with the worst kid she's ever met, and she won't listen to reason. These are the troubled thoughts of a mother and father whose daughter, Elaine, a sixteen-year-old, started dating Nord.

Elaine ignored her parents' counsel and defied their wishes. Within a few months she had gained a reputation as the "bad girl" of the school. Her parents' friends and people next door blamed Elaine's parents for being too permissive; those across the street offered sympathy (the school guidance counselor called Elaine's relationship with Nord "a phase"). Threats of punishment, bribery ("We'll give you a trip to Europe if you promise not to see Nord again"), reasoning — all failed to dissuade Elaine.

The next fall the enamored Nord dropped out of school to devote his entire attention to Elaine. But she could not feel much ardor for a dropout, and she wanted a boyfriend she could see during the day at school. She figured out for herself that Nord wasn't right for her.

Convincing him of this wasn't easy. He was very persistent, and he had lots of free time. He kept telephoning and stopping by her house.

"Please answer the telephone and do

and tell Nord I'm not home," Elaine begged her mother.

But Elaine's mother refused to do the "dirty work."

"You got yourself into this situation,

and it's up to you to get out of it," she maintained.

What enabled Elaine's mother to take this strong stand, since she really didn't want Elaine to get involved again with Nord and each encounter posed the risk that he might persuade her to resume their friendship?

Elaine's parents had observed their daughter's determination when she had wanted to date Nord; they counted on her to make the right decision. They were shocked when she chose Nord over the boyfriends recommended by their friends.

For a while Nord persisted, but eventually he understood that Elaine herself, and not just her parents, rejected his overtures. He quit wasting his time on Elaine and got a new girlfriend.

After that, Elaine showed more caution and better judgment in choosing boyfriends. Now, three years later, she attends a state university away from home, and has many opportunities to utilize the lesson her parents insisted she learn.

What worked in this case might not work in another. But families can draw encouragement from this instance, in which a "trying" experience was turned into a valuable lesson.

### Animals' names

Piggy's name is Jimmy  
and fox's name is James,  
and they both agreed they  
had the best names.

Pussy's name is Robinson,  
and donkey's name is Bruce,  
and they both felt uncomfortable,  
because their jumpers were too loose.

Rachel Pearcey, 10  
Weybridge, Surrey, England

### The land behind your arm

The dark eerie silence, not a  
sound in the air,  
Is that someone in the corner?  
That I am not aware.  
Colors passing through the darkness,  
to the land that is not there.

It's happening too soon,  
for me to feel scared,  
Yet something's uncomfortable  
in the air,  
that's not heard.  
Plunging on and on through the  
darkness that has no end.  
The land of darkness, when  
You lift up your head,  
Is at its end.

Kathryn Jane Ward,  
Belfast, Northern Ireland

## Art Criticism: study of a 16th-century man

By Christopher Andrese

Nobody knows who this old man is. It is assumed that the drawing was a preparatory study for one of van Leyden's engravings, possibly of an evangelist. But this is guess-work. The prints in question anyway do not show the man from the front in this way. Since there is no known print like it, it is particularly fortunate that this drawing found its way, in 1892, into the British Museum. With other drawings by Lucas van Leyden in the same album, the British Museum at that time acquired the largest group of his existing drawings in the world. They give an insight into his art not provided by his prints.

It was his work as an engraver and designer for woodcut which gained this 16th-century Dutch artist his international reputation. Prints were the visual telegraphy of his day — a fact that it is hard to imagine in a world overflowing of photography, film, and a multiplicity of other reproductive techniques. Van Leyden himself got to know the work of his great contemporaries Raphael and Durer by means of prints, after or by them. It was not until 1521 that he actually met Durer and the German master's influence on him was strengthened by contact. (Durer even drew his portrait).

The drawing has been described as "one of the earliest examples of what will later be called Dutch Realism." The nearest thing to it in the remainder of van Leyden's work is seen in his paintings of chess and card players. The inwardness of the seated figure is accentuated by the way in which the artist managed to foreshorten the old man's face and push his cap forward; the figure's actuality — more than 450 years ago — is emphasized by the very deliberate delineation, at least partly the result of Lucas's discipline with the graver.

But what makes this drawing special seems to me more than anything the strange feeling it gives of self-portraiture. Obviously it isn't a self-portrait: the artist was under 30 at the time, and his subject isn't looking at him; but to draw someone else drawing is an act of identification. Its closeness — were they both drawing on different sides of the same table? — gives an intimate sense of mirror-image.



Courtesy of the British Museum, London

"An Old Man": Black-chalk drawing by Lucas van Leyden (1494-1538)

### If I were

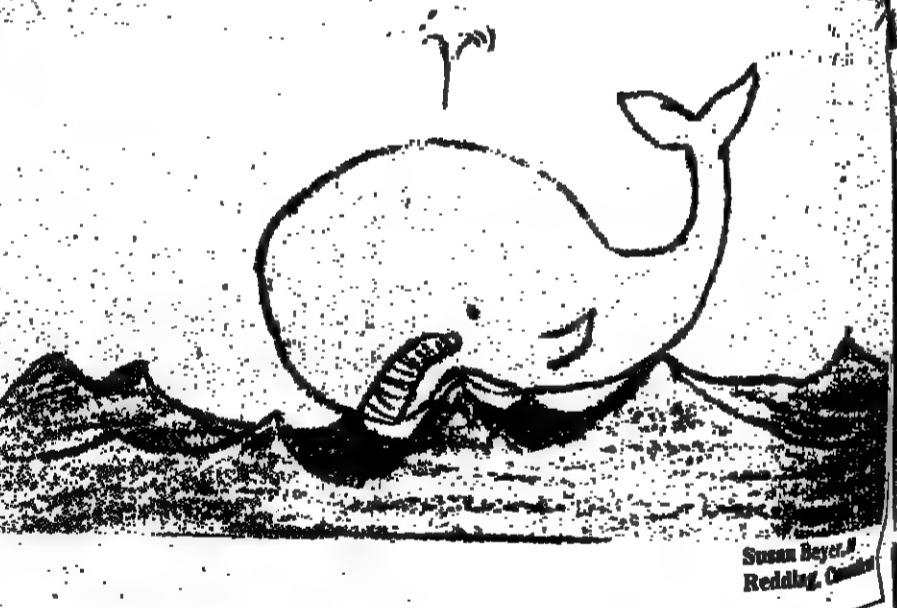
If I were a whale, I'd swim in the sea and eat fish and stick up my tail.

If I were a deer, I'd live in the woods and graze in the meadow and trample the woods. I'd run away from hunters and trick dogs, too.

If I were a lighthouse, I'd have a light on me. I'd light the ships' way through night and have people living in me.

But of all the things that I could be, I think the best one is me.

Jennifer Linton  
Craig, Alaska



### Can you find and circle the hidden art terms?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally.

SHOWING K AND S LUM T N I R P  
H C A I W Y T P E R S P E C T I V E P A  
E M U L A B S T R A C T W E A V I N G I  
M A R K I N G C O U T C H I N G T N  
G C C U P A L U D A Z A N D A S D T W T  
R R O S E T I N O N K M U S E L E S A E  
A A M T D O O W O V A L E K E N S T T R  
V E P R U E S R M A Y E N E N S I L E  
I C O A T P B A K S U M M T E T G E R L  
N E S T C A L A O C R A H C U I N N C F  
G I L I E C R L A S R N N H B A S O O E  
V P T O J S K A Y F M E T N O R Y T L I  
G R I N B D A N Y R E G R O F T L T O L  
N E O T U N S I N G L A N G U R T C R E  
T I N A S A P G U N E F U N T O R U S R  
T S T I L L I F E T K I N G P E A S T  
N A Q O L E Y L R U G S W A Y R E B L L A G  
I M K D R O L O C H A R T I S T K U L Y  
A N O I T R O P O R P U S C I L Y R C A  
P M N O I T C U D O R P E R E N T Z A S

Abstract	Model
Acrylics	Oil
Artist	Original
Auction	Painter
Bronze	Painting
Canvas	Pastel
Charcoal	Pen/pencil
Clay	Photograph
Color	Print
Composition	Proprietary
Design	Relief
Drawing	Reproductive
Easel	Sculpture
Enamel	Shading
Engineering	Sketch
Etching	Still life
Forgery	Subject
Frame	Watercolor
Gallery	Wood
Illustration	
Landscape	
Masterpiece	

Veronica A. Regalado: Another block contains among advertisements

## 'The Day of the Locust' on screen

By David Sterritt

The long-awaited film version of *The Day of the Locust* is a knockout farce, often recalling the zany Hollywood that Nathaniel West's (a movie writer himself) bitterly parodied in his novel of the same title.

Though it remains surprisingly true to the original plot, with some embellishments, its approach is wholly cinematic.

The result is a true epic, laced with filmic fireworks and grounded in an authentic (though pessimistic) artistic vision.

Nathaniel West's novel is, tough, cynical, and brilliantly written. Its characters stumble through a bleak Hollywood wasteland in search of some nebulous salvation that even the movies can't offer. To pass the time they love, laugh, cry, cheat, work, and cause one another pain and humiliation.

The Schlesinger film is a sprawling, squalling battlefield of a film. It dissects one segment of American bourgeoisie society — searching mostly for the nasty, the squalid, and the mean — then smears its findings across the silver screen in lusty Technicolor with a big budget and a star-studded cast.

Yet, paradoxically, it never quite loses sight of some essential dignity in its mad array of anachronies. That's why we keep on watching — fascinated, aware that we are in the presence

of some small truth — even as the story veers from skepticism to downright desolation.

These three act, interact, grow, regress, combine, and align in various ways throughout the roller-coasterish plot. Finally they are caught in the riot of human insects that gives the "Locust" tale its title. They are unhappy people. At times they seem as bitter as the parade of grotesques who fill in the background of West's allegorical canvas. But during the movie's central scenes they come convincingly, even appealingly, to life.

It is flawed by its own unrelied bleakness.

West's rocky prose served as a hard cushion between us and the story's sharp corners, a cushion that the movie fails to provide. And an uncomfortable edge of hysteria creeps in during the least inhibited sequences, as though the director simply didn't know when to quit during his headlong plunge along West's dimly lighted road (the same flaw marred Schlesinger's "Midnight Cowboy"). Yet, "The Day of the Locust" succeeds on its own terms, as a heartbroken parable relentlessly told.

"The Day of the Locust" thus emerges as Nathaniel West's movie — an ironic twist, considering West's acidotic view of films and filmaking. It's not a pretty motion picture, but it is a strong and shaking experience.

## Kenneth Clark's self-portrait

Another Part of the Wood: A Self-Portrait, by Kenneth Clark. \$11. New York: Harper & Row. London: John Murray. £4.50.

By Robert Nye

"Anyone who saw the television series 'Civilisation' ... which Kenneth Clark both wrote and presented ... will turn with interest to this volume of his autobiography. The interest will not be disappointed. Lord Clark emerges from it as a complex personality with a gift for simplifying himself in words. He is himself a civilized man in the best sense of that often abused or sentimentalized term."

You can read this book for its many entertaining character-studies of those Lord Clark has known well — Maurice Bowra, Bernard Berenson, Logan Pearson Smith, and other members of the art world. Or you can read it for its delightful anecdotes.

I think part of the reason for his immense success is the fact that there is a certain gap between the sobriety of these roles and attainments and the radiant and unquenchable enthusiasm of his natural character. He is a born talker. This book talks about life and art with a casual wit that only serves to barb its wisdom. It is an immediately likable portrait of a man who says that he was "saved from the pell-mell of success in the world" by one thing — an unabated and insatiable joy in the contemplation of works of art.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

# children

## Footprints of young explorers

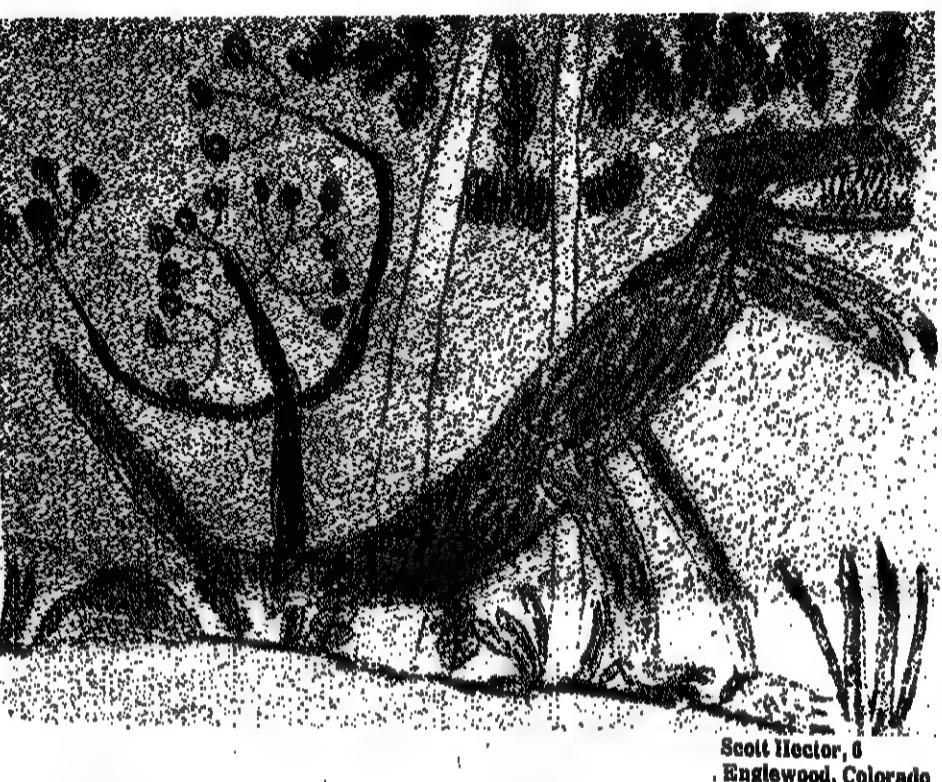
Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their exploration on any subject they choose. Those items unused will be returned if sender provides a stamped self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

### Dinosaurus Spikey

Dinosaurus Spikey  
And one Dinosaur climbed a ladder up  
into  
the clouds.  
Now, of course, this is pretend, you know.  
Now, this Dinosaur had one thorn on his  
nose.  
And this Dinosaur was real little

And real mean.  
And his name was:  
Dinosaurus other-animal-eater.  
Chicken eater. Thunder names us.  
This Dinosaurus climbed a ladder to the  
sun.

Matt Swan, 4  
Cliffside Park, New Jersey



Scott Hector, 9  
Englewood, Colorado

## How to cope when a daughter picks the 'wrong' boyfriend

By Eloise Taylor Lee

You raise a daughter pretty enough and popular enough to be homecoming queen; you give her every advantage you can afford, and some you can't; you protect her as much as you can. Then suddenly, she starts running around with the worst kid she's ever met, and she won't listen to reason. These are the troubled thoughts of a mother and father whose daughter, Elaine, a sixteen-year-old, started dating Nord.

Elaine ignored her parents' counsel and defied their wishes. Within a few months she had gained a reputation. In the neighborhood, she was known as "the people's girl." Nord claimed Elaine's parents for being too permissive; those across the street offered sympathy; the school guidance counselor called Elaine's relationship with Nord "a phase." Threat of punishment, however ("We'll give you a trip to Europe if you promise not to see Nord again"), reasoning — all failed to dissuade Elaine.

The next fall, the unamused Nord dropped out of school to devote his entire attention to Elaine. But she could not feel much ardor for a dropout, and she wanted a boyfriend she could see during the day at school. She figured out for herself that Nord wasn't right for her.

Convincing him of this wasn't easy. He was very persistent, and he had lots of free time. He kept telephoning and stopping by her house.

"Please answer the telephone and don't

tell Nord I'm not home," Elaine begged her mother.

But Elaine's mother refused to do the "dirty work."

"You got yourself into this situation, and it's up to you to get out of it," she maintained.

What enabled Elaine's mother to take this strong stand, since she really didn't want Elaine to get involved again with Nord and each encounter posed the risk that he might persuade her to resume their friendship?

Elaine's parents had observed their daughter's determination when she had wanted to date Nord; they counted on her to make the right decision. They were horrified from a relationship she no longer wanted. Also, they agreed that she might pick someone like Nord again if she did not learn from this experience.

For a while Nord persisted, but eventually he understood that Elaine herself, and not just her parents, rejected his overtures. He quit wasting his time on Elaine and got a new girl friend.

Afterward, Elaine showed more caution and better judgment in choosing boyfriends. Now, three years later, she attends a state university away from home, and has many opportunities to utilize the lesson her parents insisted she learn.

What worked in this case might not work in another. But families can draw encouragement from this instance, in which a trying experience was turned into a valuable lesson.

### Animals' names

Piggy's name is Jimmy  
and fox's name is James,  
and they both agreed they  
had the best names.

Pussy's name is Robinson,  
and donkey's name is Bruce,  
and they both felt uncomfortable,  
because their jumpers were too loose.

Rachel Fearey, 10  
Weybridge, Surrey, England

### The land behind your arm

The dark eerie silence, not a  
sound in the air,  
Is that someone in the corner?  
That I am not aware.  
Colors passing through the darkness  
to the land that is not there,

It's happening too soon,  
for me to feel scared,  
Yet something's uncomfortable  
in the air,  
that's not heard.  
Plunging on and on through the  
darkness that has no end,  
The land of darkness, when  
You lift up your head,  
Is at its end.

Kathryn Jane Riddle,  
Belfast, Northern Ireland

### If I were

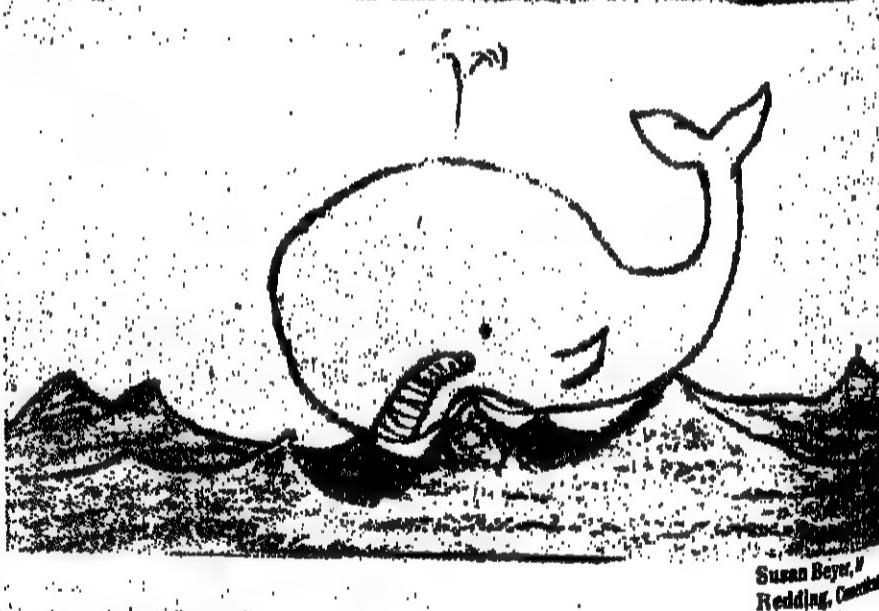
If I were a whale, I'd swim in the sea and eat fish and stick up my tail.

If I were a deer, I'd live in the woods and graze in the meadow and tramp through the woods. I'd run away from hunters and trick dogs, too.

If I were a lighthouse, I'd have a light on me. I'd light the ships' way through night and have people living in me.

But of all the things that I could be, I think the best one is me.

Jennifer Linn,  
Craig, Alberta



Susan Beyer, 11  
Redding, California

**Can you find and circle the hidden art terms?**  
They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, backwards.

S	H	O	W	I	N	G	K	A	N	D	B	L	U	M	T	N	I	R	P
H	C	A	I	W	Y	T	P	E	R	S	P	E	C	T	V	E	P	A	P
E	M	U	L	A	B	S	T	R	A	T	T	W	E	A	V	I	N	G	I
G	C	C	U	P	A	L	U	D	Z	A	N	D	S	T	W	T	Y	Y	Y
R	R	O	S	E	T	I	N	O	N	K	M	U	E	L	E	S	A	E	A
A	A	M	T	D	O	W	O	V	A	L	E	K	E	N	S	T	T	R	R
I	C	O	A	T	P	B	A	K	S	U	M	M	T	E	G	E	R	L	K
N	E	S	T	C	A	L	A	O	C	R	A	H	C	U	I	N	N	C	F
G	I	I	E	C	R	L	A	S	R	N	N	H	B	A	S	O	O	E	E
V	P	T	O	J	S	K	A	F	M	E	T	N	O	Y	I	L	I	L	I
G	R	I	N	B	D	A	N	Y	R	E	G	O	F	T	L	T	O	L	L
N	E	O	T	S	I	N	G	L	A	N	U	G	H	T	C	R	E	E	E
I	T	N	A	S	A	P	G	U	N	E	F	T	O	R	U	S	R	R	R
T	S	T	I	L	L	I	F	E	T	K	W	G	E	A	S	T	T	T	T
N	A	Q	L	E	Y	L	R	U	G	S	W	R	E	L	L	A	G	G	G
I	M	K	D	R	O	L	O	CH	A	T	I	S	T	K	U	T	T	T	T
A	N	O	I	T	P	O	R	P	U	S	C	I	L	Y	R	C	A	G	G
P	M	N	O	I	T	C	U	D	P	R	E	P	R	T	Z	A	S	S	S

Veronica A. Regal, 11  
Austin, Texas

Another block appears among advertisements

## Art Criticism: study of a 16th-century man

By Christopher Andreae

Nobody knows who this old man is. It is assumed that the drawing was a preparatory study for one of van Leyden's engravings, possibly of an evangelist. But this is guess-work. The prints in question anyway do not show the man from the front in this way. Since there is no known print like it, it is particularly fortunate that this drawing found its way, in 1892, into the British Museum. With other drawings by Lucas van Leyden in the same album, the British Museum at that time acquired the largest group of his existing drawings in the world. They give an insight into his art not provided by his prints.

It was his work as an engraver and designer for woodcut which gained this 16th-century Dutch artist his international reputation. Prints were the visual telegraphy of his day — a fact that it is hard to imagine in a world overflowing of photography, film, and a multiplicity of other reproductive techniques. Van Leyden himself got to know the work of his great contemporaries Raphael and Durer by means of prints, after or by them. It was not until 1521 that he actually met Durer and the German master's influence on him was strengthened by contact. (Durer even drew his portrait).

The drawing has been described as "one of the earliest examples of what will later be called Dutch Realism." The nearest thing to it in the remainder of van Leyden's work is seen in his paintings of chess and card players. The inwardness of the seated figure is accentuated by the way in which the artist managed to foreshorten the old man's face and push his cap forward; the figure's actuality — more than 450 years ago — is emphasized by the very deliberate delineation, at least partly the result of Lucas's discipline with the graver.

But what makes this drawing special seems to me more than anything the strange feeling it gives of self-portraiture. Obviously it isn't a self-portrait: the artist was under 30 at the time, and his subject isn't looking at him; but to draw someone else drawing is an act of identification. Its closeness — were they both drawing on different sides of the same table? — gives an intimate sense of mirror-image.



"An Old Man": Black chalk drawing by Lucas van Leyden (1494-1538)

### 'The Day of the Locust' on screen

By David Sterritt

The long-awaited film version of *The Day of the Locust* is a knockout tragicomedy, often recalling the zany Hollywood of Nathaniel West (a movie writer himself) bitterly parodied in his novel of the same title.

Though it remains surprisingly true to the original plot, with some embellishments, its approach is wholly cinematic.

The result is a true epic, faced with filmic fireworks and grounded in an authentic (though pessimistic) artistic vision.

Nathaniel West's novel is tough, cynical, and brilliantly written. Its characters stumble through a bleak Hollywood wasteland in search of some nebulous salvation that even the movies can't offer. To pass the time they love, laugh, cry, cheat, work, and cause one another pain and humiliation.

The Schlesinger film is a brawling, sprawling, squalling battlefield of a film. It dissects one segment of American bourgeois society — searching mostly for the nasty, the squalid, and the mean — then smears its findings across the silver screen in lusty Technicolor with a big budget and a star-studded cast.

Yet "The Day of the Locust" succeeds on its own terms, as a heartbroken parable relentlessly told.

Veronica A. Regal, 11

of some small truth — even as the story veers from skepticism to downright desolation.

These three act, interact, grow, regress, combine, and align in various ways throughout the roller-coasterish plot. Finally they are caught in the riot of human insects that gives the "Locust" tale its title. They are unhappy people. At times they seem as bizarre as the parade of grotesques who fill in the background of West's allegorical canvas. But during the movie's central scenes they come convincingly, even appealingly, to life.

It is flawed by its own unrelied bleakness.

West's rocky prose served as a hard cushion between us and the story's sharp corners, a cushion that the movie fails to provide. And an uncomfortable edge of hysteria creeps in during the least inhibited sequences, as though the director simply didn't know when to quit during his headlong plunge along West's dimly lighted road (the same flaw marred Schlesinger's "Midnight Cowboy"). Yet "The Day of the Locust" succeeds on its own terms, as a heartbroken parable relentlessly told.

The Schlesinger film is a brawling, sprawling, squalling battlefield of a film. It dissects one segment of American bourgeois society — searching mostly for the nasty, the squalid, and the mean — then smears its findings across the silver screen in lusty Technicolor with a big budget and a star-studded cast.

Yet, paradoxically, it never quite loses sight of some essential dignity in its sad array of anthropes. That's why we keep on watching — fascinated, aware that we are in the presence

### Kenneth Clark's self-portrait

Another Part of the Wood: A Self-Portrait, by Kenneth Clark. \$11. New York: Harper & Row; London: John Murray. \$4.50.

By Robert Nye

Anyone who saw the television series "Civilization" — which Kenneth Clark both wrote and presented — will turn with interest to this volume of his autobiography. The interest will not be disappointed. Lord Clark emerges from it as a complex personality with a gift for simplifying himself in words. He is himself a civilized man in the best sense of that often abused or sentimentalized term.

His background was not auspicious. Indeed, he was brought up in a world about as far removed as anyone could imagine from the aesthetic universe in which he is now himself a luminary. His father liked nothing better than to gamble. As a boy, young Clark found himself mostly on a yacht moored off Monte Carlo. There were occasional interruptions in the form of shooting parties and trips to the music hall. Otherwise, his childhood was passed in the twilight of his father's obsession with roulette.

"At the age of seven, though, young Kenneth recognized his own ability to tell good art from bad. From then on that was the motivating force in his life. His life-story begins with a

spirited description of what he calls the godless, disgraceful, overfed social order of Edwardian England. It goes on to describe how he emerged from this, eager to develop his aesthetic faculties, able to support those faculties with scholarship and experience, until at the age of thirty Kenneth Clark was appointed director of the National Gallery in London.

You can read this book for its many entertaining character-studies of those Lord Clark has known well — Maurice Bowra, Bernard Berenson, Logan Pearson Smith, and other members of the art world. Or you can read it for its delicious anecdotes.

I think part of the reason for his immense success is the fact that there is a certain gap between the sobriety of these roles and attainments and the radiant and unquenchable enthusiasm of his natural character. He is a born talker. This book talks about life and art with a caustic wit that only serves to heighten its wisdom. It is an immediately likable portrait of a man who says that he was "saved from the poison of success in the world" by one thing — an unabated and insatiable joy in the contemplation of works of art."

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

# home

## Watering your garden: be sure the soil is soaked

By Peter Tonge  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

My wife isn't the envying type. But if she coveted anything in the world it was the cucumbers a friend of mine, Emil Dahlquist had growing in his garden last year.

Emil's main interests lie elsewhere, but he does have time for a small garden. The cucumbers contained were the best I had seen in a long time.

He grew them on soil ridges that looked like mounded potato rows. But the secret of his success lay in the number of empty cans he had buried part way in the soil every 12 inches or so. These made it possible to water his water-loving cucumbers properly.

Indeed, the most important nutrient required for plant growth is water. All the nutrients absorbed by the roots of a plant must first be dissolved by water and then transported by water through the plant itself. Plants also maintain proper temperature by transpiring through the leaves. In other words plants, like people, perspire, and to do so they need water.

One final fact to underscore this importance: Between 80 and 95 percent of an actively growing plant is water. A cabbage, for instance, is 93 percent water.

The most common mistake people make when it comes to watering is to assume that because the surface of the soil is wet, the rest of it is, too. That is frequently not so.

An acquaintance of mine who got indifferent results from his garden last year insisted he thoroughly watered his garden. Yet whenever I saw it, it was crying out with thirst. In fact, his garden had been watered often but never well.

## Missing: the chic Frenchwoman

By Phyllis Feldkamp  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

A slowing economy has sent the miraculously dressed, meticulously groomed Frenchwoman underground. You rarely see the "femme du monde" who would do credit to Dior sauntering along the rue du faubourg

### Fashion

Saint Honore looking as if she'd spent half the morning at the hairdresser's and the other half choosing her shoes. Today there is more "laissez-faire" than "noblesse oblige" in French dressing.

What you do see are T-shirts with printed cotton skirts or pinupos, sandals with high stacked-leather or wedge heels, and inexpensive straw totes, which in days gone by would have been considered suitable for marketing or possibly a picnic in the country.

Paris newspapers devote much more space on their women's pages to the progress of the

There is a simple check to test if the soil is adequately wet: After watering, scrape away the top one inch of soil. If it is still damp at that depth, fine. If not, water again.

All too frequently water drains away from a plant before it can be soaked up by the soil. To avoid this, make saucer-like depressions around your larger plants, such as tomatoes, so that the water will gather there and then soak deep into the soil. Or you might try the Dahlquist method, which worked so wondrously for his cucumbers.

Take some empty cans (2 pound cans are a good size) and cut out the bottom as well as the top (or else punch holes in the bottom) and sink these one-third of the way into the soil. Whenever you water, fill these cans. The water, which now cannot flow away from the plants over the surface of the soil, is forced straight down where it is needed. Mr. Dahlquist also added compost to the bottom of the cans so that every time he watered he was, in fact, feeding the cucumbers.

Use a mulch, too. It cuts down on evaporation and keeps weeds out of the garden as an added bonus.

So much for getting an adequate supply of water to your plants. Can you give them too much water? Yes — if you have a heavy clay soil in your garden.

Roots need air as well as water, and overwet soils block out the supply of air. The solution lies in incorporating lots of organic matter to make the soil porous. It might help to raise the beds on clay soils so that heavy rains can drain away from the plants more readily.

Clay soils retain moisture better than light soils during dry spells. Remember, though, once dry, clay requires a lot more water to become adequately moist again.

### Solutions to Problems

No. 6711 Kt-B6

No. 6712. 1 R-4/K3 threatens 2 Kt-K3ch, Kt-Kt. 3 PxKt mate

If 1... R-R7; 2 QxRch

If 1... Q-R5 2 P-K4ch

End-Game No. 2210. After 1... R-R8ch; 2 KxR, PxP, White escapes with 3 R-K6S, KxR, 4 P-K4ch, KxP; 5 K-K12, with a winning advantage.

### Cleveland International

The winner of the Cleveland Plain Dealer international tournament, which concluded May 22, was grandmaster Istvan Csom, Hungarian grandmaster. Second was Yugoslavia grandmaster Predrag Ostojic, with Philidor grandmaster Eugenio Torre an close third.

The top U.S. players were Andrew Soltis and Edmar Mednis, who were tied for fourth, fifth, and sixth with Florin Gheorghiu, Romania.

This event was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the Cleveland Chess Association.

The score of Csom's win from Mednis comes courtesy of the U.S. Chess Federation.

### Sicilian Defense

Model's White

1 P-K4 P-CB4 18 O-O

2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 20 Q-H1

3 B-KB5 P-Q2 21 R-Q4

4 P-Q4 Kt-B3 22 R/I-Q

5 Kt-B3 P-KP 23 R-Q

6 QxP P-K4 24 Kt-K1

7 Q-Q3 P-KR3 25 Kt-Q1

8 Kt-Q2 B-K2 26 Kt-K1

9 Kt-B4 O-O 27 Q-B4

10 BxKt BxK 28 P-KK3

11 Kt-QP O-B2 29 Kt-K12

12 Kt-B5 (a)BxK 30 Q-KJ3

13 PxP K-P5 31 Kt-K3

14 Q-K2 Kt-K 32 Q-B4

15 B-Q2 QR-Q 33 Q-K3

16 P-QR3 B-B4 34 R-I-Q

17 B-K3 Q-K4 35 R/I-Q2

18 BxP Resigns

(a) Soon White wins the QP, but the KBP remains weak, and Black is able to work out a strong K-side attack.

### Keres First at Vancouver

The late Estonian grandmaster, Paul Keres, easily justified his high rating by winning

### Tubby

By Guernsey Le Poer

Is THAT SUPPOSED TO BE A NICE BUG OR SOMETHING?

ONLY LAST NIGHT I FOUND ONE CENT - FOR A NICE SPOT LADY BUG.

WELL, IT LOOKS IF THE SECOND IS ON THE DICTATOR.

WOW! LOOKS IF THE SECOND IS ON THE DICTATOR.

TRYING TO GET A NICE SPOT LADY BUG.

# French/German

## Duo de superpuissance

par Joseph C. Harsch

C'est exprimer une banalité que de dire que les Américains et d'autres Occidentaux ne partagent pas le même avis sur la « détente ». Nous en connaissons tous les indices. Partout on a tendance à croire que c'est une bonne chose que les cosmonautes soviétiques et les astronautes américains se soient rejoints dans l'espace. Mais les mêmes personnes qui approuvent cet exemple de la détente déplorent d'ordinaire de nombreux traits de la société soviétique et le style de vie des Soviets.

Ce conflit est troublant et affligeant. Les gens vivant dans des sociétés libres ou relativement libres devraient-ils fraterniser dans certains domaines avec les Soviétiques tout en déplorant leur comportement de si nombreuses façons ? Ou devraient-ils les boycotter, les isoler et les frapper d'ostacisme comme une manière d'exprimer leur désapprobation et dans l'espoir (peut-être à quel point utopique) que cela pourrait amener le léopard soviétique à changer de peau.

J'almais soumettre les réflexions suivantes à ceux que ce conflit trouble.

Les Etats-Unis et l'Union soviétique sont uniques dans le monde, aujourd'hui. Elles constituent des superpuissances. Il n'y a aucune autre superpuissance bien que la Chine et une éventuelle Europe occidentale unie puissent devenir un jour des superpuissances.

Cet état de choses n'est pas inhabituel, bien que pas sans précédent. Rome et Carthage étaient autrefois des superpuissances dans une Eurasie par ailleurs impuissante. Dans la plus grande partie de l'histoire, la puissance a été aux mains de plusieurs plutôt que de deux grands. Lorsqu'elle est double (à deux uniquement), l'un détruit l'autre comme Rome détruisit Carthage ou ils apprendront à coexister dans un esprit de rivalité comme (plus tard dans l'histoire ancienne) Rome coexistait avec la Partie.

L'Union soviétique exerce une tyrannie. Elle tyrannise tous ses citoyens. Elle tyrannise les minorités ethniques, plus durement que les dominantes russes. Elle a étouffé la liberté des Lettoniens, des Estoniens, des Lituanians, des Ouzbeks et des Kirghiz, des Tatars de Crimée et des Ukrainiens. Tous voudraient être libérés de Moscou et de leurs suzerains russes s'ils le pouvaient.

Les Américains n'aiment pas la tyrannie, mais les Etats-Unis en tant que superpuissance ont des affaires à traiter avec la seule autre superpuissance du monde. C'est une contradiction. C'est aussi humain — et probablement nécessaire.

C'est ainsi qu'ils en sont venus à avoir un intérêt réciproque à la survie

sans guerre nucléaire. Cela leur procure un intérêt mutuel secondaire. Ni l'un ni l'autre ne plait l'idée de chantage par le moyen d'armes nucléaires de la part d'un petit pays. C'est la raison pour laquelle ils ont joint leurs efforts pour maintenir aussi petit que possible le « club » nucléaire.

A cet égard ils ne diffèrent pas des deux plus grands fabricants d'automobiles américaines — Ford et General Motors. Ils sont rivaux. Chacun voudrait avoir l'autre s'il le pouvait. Ils se concurrencent à la limite de la tolérance légale en recherchant des marchés et en essayant de se surpasser par de nouveaux modèles. Mais ils ont également des intérêts communs. Ils s'unissent pour soutenir à Washington une politique ou une législation qui stimule les ventes de voitures. Ils se mettent ensemble pour résister à quoi que ce soit qui puisse freiner les ventes tel que des mesures contre la pollution. Ils coopèrent.

Il y a lieu de noter également que sur le plan humain les riches et les puissants ont tendance à s'associer avec leurs semblables. Les riches propriétaires de yacht se retrouvent à Palm Beach, Newport ou à Monte Carlo. Dans le même ordre d'idée, les têtes des superpuissances se trouvent avoir un charme réciproque. Le président Ford, comme ses prédécesseurs, supporte des petits princes ou premiers ministres lorsqu'il se doit, mais il consacrera un temps illimité à Leonid Brejnev ou à Mao Tse-Toung. Ceux qui se ressemblent ont tendance à s'assembler. Les superpuissances — peu importe à quel point leurs conflits sont grands ou leurs désaccords du point de vue idéologique sont profonds — ont d'importantes affaires à traiter ensemble, et se plaisent à le faire. C'est difficile pour ceux qui disposent d'une grande puissance d'éviter de montrer des ardeurs à ceux qui ont peu de pouvoir.

Les deux superpuissances actuelles ont été tentées de se détruire mutuellement. Des gens tant à Washington qu'à Moscou ont envisagé l'idée de frapper l'autre dans une action nucléaire « préventive ». La « victoire totale » a ses partisans aujourd'hui dans les deux capitales. Mais selon l'opinion autorisée exprimée dans les deux capitales, on est arrivé à la conclusion que le prix (perte de la moitié au moins de la population et de la plus grande partie de la structure industrielle) en était trop élevé.

C'est ainsi qu'ils en sont venus à avoir un intérêt réciproque à la survie

## Duett der Supermächte

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Man sagt damit nichts Neues, wenn man feststellt, daß die Amerikaner und ihre westlichen Verbündeten bezüglich der Entspannungspolitik geteilter Meinung seien. Wir alle kennen die Symptome. Überall hat man es überwiegend begrüßt, daß die amerikanischen Astronauten und sowjetischen Kosmonauten im Weltraum zusammengearbeitet haben. Aber die gleichen Leute, die dieses Beispiel für die Entspannungsguthilfen, mißbilligen gewöhnlich viele Grundzüge des sowjetischen Gesellschaftssystems und des sowjetischen Lebensstils.

In dieser Hinsicht sind sie den beiden größten amerikanischen Automobilherstellern, Ford und General Motors, nicht ähnlich. Sie sind Rivalen. Jeder würde den anderen erledigen, wenn er könnte. Wenn es darum geht, neue Märkte zu erschließen oder den anderen bezüglich neuer Modelle zu übertreffen, gehen sie bis an die Grenzen des gesetzlich Erlaubten. Aber sie haben auch gemeinsame Interessen. Sie tun sich zusammen, um in Washington die politische Linie und die Gesetzgebung zu unterstützen, die den Absatz von Automobilen steigern. Und sie arbeiten gemeinsam allem entgegen, was den Absatz stocken lassen könnte — wie z.B. Maßnahmen gegen die Umweltverschmutzung. Sie kooperieren.

Mit diesem Widerspruch ist verwirrend und bedrückend zugleich. Sollten Menschen, die in einer freien oder verhältnismäßig freien Gesellschaft leben, auf einigen Gebieten freundschaftliche Beziehungen zur Sowjetunion pflegen, während sie deren Verhalten in vielerlei Hinsicht mißbilligen? Oder sollten sie ihr Misfallen durch Boykott, Isierung und Achtung zum Ausdruck bringen, in der Hoffnung (wie unrealistisch es auch sein mag), dadurch eine tiefgreifende Änderung herbeizuführen?

Für diejenigen, die dieser Widerspruch beunruhigt, möchte ich folgendes darlegen.

Die Vereinigten Staaten und die Sowjetunion stehen heute in der Welt einzig da. Sie sind Supermächte. Es gibt keine dritte Supermacht, wenn auch China und ein möglicherweise vereinigtes Westeuropa eines Tages zu Supermächten werden könnten.

Dieser Zustand ist zwar ungewöhnlich, aber nicht ohne Beispiel in der Geschichte. Rom und Karthago waren einst Supermächte in einer ansonsten machtvollen eurasischen Welt. Meist teilten sich mehr als nur zwei Länder in die Macht. Sind es nur zwei, so wird eins das andere zerstören, so wie Rom Karthago zerstörte, oder sie leben nebeneinander zu existieren, so wie zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt in der Geschichte Rom und Pärtien nebeneinander bestanden.

Die Sowjetunion wird diktatorisch regiert. In diesem Staat werden alle Bürger tyranisiert, die russischen Minderheiten allerdings mehr als die dominierenden Russen. Die Freiheit von Letten, Esten und Litauern, von Usbekien und Kirgisen, von Tataran und Ukrainern ist dadurch ausgelöscht worden. Alle wären gern unabhängig von Moskau und von der Beherrschung durch die Russen, wenn sie könnten.

Die Amerikaner haben eine Abneigung gegen Tyrannen, aber als Supermacht haben die Vereinigten Staaten mit der einzigen anderen Supermacht Geschäfte abzuwickeln. Das ist widersprüchsvoll. Aber es ist auch menschlich — und wahrscheinlich notwendig.

Sie haben sie ein gemeinsames Inter-

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Quelles sont nos pensées ?

Qu'il est merveilleux de se rendre compte que même au milieu de ce qui semble être des circonstances adverses, le bien est toujours présent ! Chaque minute peut être remplie de bien si nous le reconnaissions avec compréhension, si nous nous y attelons et le revendiquons pour nous-mêmes. Paul a écrit : « Toutes choses concourent au bien de ceux qui aiment Dieu. » Dieu, l'Amour divin, remplit de bien tout espace, même là où le mal semble réclamer notre attention.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit :

« Le bien réclame de l'homme chaque heure de son temps pour résoudre le problème de l'âme. »<sup>1</sup> Mon mari et moi avons décidé récemment de mettre cela en pratique en examinant fréquemment nos pensées.

Quelle ne fut pas notre surprise de voir le grand nombre d'idées fausses qui pouvaient s'infiltrer dans l'espace d'une heure seulement ! L'impatience, l'orgueil, la critique, le ressentiment des erreurs passées, la condamnation de soi. Mais dès que ces fausses suggestions se présentent à nous, nous pouvons nous tourner vers Dieu et remplacer les mauvaises pensées par de bonnes pensées et par l'exercice de qualités semblables : la nature du Christ, telles que la patience, l'humilité, l'amour, la compassion, le pardon. Quand on devient conscient que Dieu, l'Amour, est toujours présent, et qu'il n'y a mal autre pouvoir en dehors de Dieu, ceci n'est pas difficile.

En examinant constamment nos pensées et en les corrigeant par la vérité curative de l'être spirituel, nous reconstruirons et accepterons plus facilement le bien qui nous entoure continuellement.

<sup>1</sup>Romains 8:28; <sup>2</sup>Science et Santé avec le Cheval des Ecritures, p. 261; <sup>3</sup>Habits du Rien, p. 60.

\*Christian Science prononce "christien-sciente"

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne - Science et Santé avec le Cheval des Ecritures - de Mary Baker Eddy, établie avec le texte original en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou commander à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Pour toute correspondance, sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Le traducteur remercie sincèrement, sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

© Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne - Science et Santé avec le Cheval des Ecritures - de Mary Baker Eddy, établie avec le texte original en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou commander à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Pour toute correspondance, sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Le traducteur remercie sincèrement, sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Le traducteur remercie sincèrement, sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à la Christian Science Publishing Society, One Hersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02115.

Wie wunderbar ist es doch, zu wissen, daß der Gute immer gegenwärtig ist, auch wenn wir uns in einer müßigen Lage befinden! Jede Minute kann von Gott erfüllt sein, wenn wir es verständnisvoll anerkennen, es erwarten und für uns beanspruchen. Paul schrieb: „Wir wissen aber, daß denen, die Gott lieben, alle Dinge zum Besten dienen.“<sup>1</sup> Gott, die göttliche Liebe, erfüllt allen Raum mit Guten — selbst dort, wo die Biße sich geltend zu machen scheint.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Das Gute fordert vom Menschen, daß er zu jeder Stunde das Problem des Seins ausarbeite.“<sup>2</sup> Mein Mann und ich beschlossen kürzlich, dies in die Tat umzusetzen, indem wir häufig unsere Gedanken prüften.

Wir waren überrascht, wie viele falsche Begriffe sich schon in einer Stunde einschleichen können: Ungeduld, Stolz, Kritiksauf, das Nachgrübeln über vergangene Fehler, Selbstverdammung.

Doch sobald diese falschen Suggestionen zu uns kommen, können wir uns an Gott wenden und diese schlechten Gedanken durch gute Gedanken und durch die Beläßigung christusähnlicher Eigenschaften wie Geduld, Demut, Liebe, Erbarmen und Vergebung ersetzen. Dies ist nicht schwer, wenn wir erkennen, daß Gott, Liebe, immer gegenwärtig ist und daß es keine andere Macht neben Gott gibt.

Mein Mann arbeitet als Wachmann in einem großen Lagerhaus. Täglich wurde er von einem Mann bestätigt, und ein anderer machte obige Anspielungen. Doch er wußte, daß er seine Verteidigung in Gott finden konnte. Stolz ersetzt er in seinem Denken alles, was das Bild eines unmoralischen oder aggressiven Mannes war, durch den wahren, geistigen Menschen, der als Gottes Widerstreiter erschaffen ist und nur die Intelligenz und Güte seines Schöpfers.

<sup>1</sup>Römer 8:28; <sup>2</sup>Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 261; <sup>3</sup>Die Einheit des Guten, S. 59.

\*Christian Science: sprich: christien-sciente

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuches der Christlichen Wissenschaft - Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy ist hieraus entstanden. Das Buch kann auf dem gegenüberliegenden Seite erhalten. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02116.

Auskünfte über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält man bei Mrs. Frances C. Carlson, Publisher, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02116.

By Pete Main, staff photographer  
Outlook City Hall, Boston, Mass.

The new CSP

# The Home Forum

Monday, July 28, 1975



"Ghost Ranch Hills, Northern New Mexico" 1937: by Ansel Adams

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 28, 1975

## A revelation of timelessness

Some photographs are more like paintings than photographs. Rather than supplying what we may be accustomed to from a photograph — the fleeting moment of time or place captured in a single image and calling forth an immediate response — they invite us to dwell on the formal qualities of shape, form, light, shadow and depth which we usually associate with a painting. In this kind of photograph, writes Van Deren Coke in "The Painter and the Photograph," "attention is divided between the way in which the forms are represented and the message the forms are meant to convey."

Ansel Adams' photographs are certainly these kinds of photographs. In monumental images of boulder-strewn hills, frozen lakes, granite cliffs, sun and snow-lit peaks we find

### From where it was first spoken

If there were caught even an intimation of what was given out from this small Mount

For nowhere — nowhere in that great shock — would there be found (for the tongue to adopt or the ear, corrupted, to fasten upon) a single mutilation of sound.

how all would be stopped mid-breath, mid-word! How all would be struck to a stillness

more terrible to endure than bombs!

Doris Peet

ourselves quietly absorbed in the aesthetics of nature. Yet the presence of the photographer as artist is curiously absent. Instead, the dominating presence is that of place, the majestic and delicate earth-forms emerging as stirring symbols of the land. This creates another kind of immediacy — not the quick response to a familiar place, face or event that the documentary photograph evokes — but an immediacy which springs from a quickened sense of identification with the earth, that primitive bond with nature that most men feel when dominated by the

landscape. Far more than presenting nature as still-life than, Adams' images catch in his photographs Nancy Newhall's words, "the instant of revelation — of timelessness."

This objectivity is the outcome of Adams' feelings about photography and of what he thinks a photograph should be. "If I choose to photograph a rock," he says, "I must present a rock... the print must augment and enlarge the experience of a rock... stress tone and texture... yet never, under any conditions, dramatize the rock; nor suggest emotional... con-

nections. Expressions without doctrine," writes Adams, "my photographs are... ends in themselves, images of the endless moments of the world."

Susan Littlewood

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Monitor's religious article

### When the weather is clear in me

From somewhere tall with silence comes a sound like the reverse of thunder. Out of space, out of its silent wonder, still is wound an endless spiral of creation. Face whatever stars I will (or all, or none) — even by my heart upon a moonless night — I sense a range of suns beyond our sun, a pattern drawn with galaxies of light. And every universe is like a sea with tidal nights and days by which I live to glimpse the reaches of infinity when weather's clear within me — views that give awareness of what marvels must exist beyond the most developed concepts of the human mind. And with these now I list (to lead the rest) the mystic reach of love.

Bonnie May Matody

### On enduring

I remember taking a walk with John Burroughs, that very human naturalist, half a century ago. He had chosen to make his home in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. His daily outlook commanded a majestic view of the Hudson River Valley and the heights beyond. (Had it been possible, I should have made my home accessible to that magnificent outlook which stirred one to admiration in every direction.)

Presently Mr. Burroughs slipped his hand down on the rock on which we were sitting and exclaimed, "That lasts." I did not modify his exclamation by adding, "But only for a few million years." I was just free of college and had not the wit to ask the old naturalist why he was so delighted by the idea of durability.

But I know now; and understand perfectly why folk journey over half a hemisphere to view the Sphinx and the Pyramids. They are victorious lasters in a wilderness of change. They prop up the tent of time and remind us that people, very like ourselves, lived, ate breakfast, toiled at some available job, and went to an earned rest. We try to preserve the beat of those items in our biographies, and histories, and replicas of environments. The past is nine-tenths of our riches if we use it properly.

For us humans, sculpture is a borrowed art. The elements were hard at it millennia ago. The Grand Canyon is one of nature's myriad masterpieces. But an identical miniature can be found in the nearest clay bank. How much we have lost by not discovering the camera a millennium or two earlier! What the art galleries would pay for a snapshot of Moses on that mountain-top, or Joshua shouting the walls down!

I wonder why we adults take faces almost for granted. Certainly our colleges would have based many a course on an extensive view of the human countenance if photographers take really as sculptors take wood or stone and impose upon it the dominances of their own thought and spirit. Others come before reality more tentively and a photograph to them is an instrument of love and revelation...

Thus, we have the paradox of the art photograph. While moving further and further away from self-conscious art intention, it comes closer and closer to "reality" or to "life" — which is really the aim of art. In painting, art tends toward reality; in a photograph, through photographic vision (the photographer's special way of seeing life and its eternal evidence) reality tends toward art.

For we do take faces for granted. The

invention of the trolley car cheapened the sight. There one could study a dozen countenances daily. But it is impossible not to learn many things from such exposures. Someone said, quite gratuitously, that familiarity breeds contempt. I think it gives birth to wisdom, often to affection. Yet we scan the privilege of looking with intent to learn. Our difficulty is that we scan the opportunity of knowing our brothers and sisters thoroughly. Who collects smiles, let alone frowns? When we are offered the enduring, we probably glance at it, then pass on to the next sight without thought. We thrill at fireworks because they do not last. We encourage the evanescent to go faster. Yet it is the lasting that pays the larger dividend.

My husband works as a security guard in a large warehouse. Day after day he was verbally harassed by one man and offered lewd suggestions by another. But he knew he could find his defense in God. Hourly he replaced in his thought whatever appeared to be a picture of an immoral man, or an aggressive man, with the true, spiritual man created as God's reflection, expressing only the intelligence and goodness of his Maker. My husband knew that the man of God's creating — the real, spiritual selfhood of each of us — is a loved, sustained child of

### BIBLE VERSE

Glory ye in his holy name: let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord.

Psalms 105:3

### You cannot lose my love

No matter how fast you run deep you hide. It will wait on a street corner reading a newspaper until you step off your bus.

When you find a fairy ring in the forest my love will be there sitting on a toadstool watching for you.

And all the while I will be here only here no wind swift travel no airy ambience mine.

But my love knows no limitations It is where you are.

Margaret Touché

God for whom only good is present. Evil is a misconception and has no source, no power.

The very next day the whole atmosphere seemed to change. The harassments and suggestions stopped. Divine Love had healed the situation.

The Bible indicates that God's supreme wisdom is the basis of all good. The divine Mind is continually imparting good to us, but we should be receptive to it in its various forms. Suggestions of sin, sickness, and death are not thoughts from divine Mind. Indeed, Mrs. Eddy writes, "From such thoughts — mortal inventions, one and all — Christ Jesus came to save men, through ever-present and eternal good."

By constantly examining our thoughts and by correcting them with the healing truth of spiritual being, we will more readily recognize and accept the good that continually surrounds us.

Romans 8:28; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 261; "Unity of Good," p. 60.

## What are our thoughts?

Even in what appear to be adverse circumstances, how wonderful it is to realize that good is always present! Each minute can be filled with good if we understandingly acknowledge it, expect it, and claim it for our own. Paul wrote, "All things work together for good to them that love God." God, divine Love, fills all space with good — even where evil seems to be claiming attention.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Good demands of man every hour, in which to work out the problem of being." Recently my husband and I decided to put this into practice by frequently checking our thoughts.

It was surprising to find how many false notions can creep in during just an hour! Impatience, pride, criticism, ruminating over past mistakes, self-condemnation. But we can, just as soon as these false suggestions come to us, turn to God and replace these bad thoughts with good ones, and with the exercise of Christlike qualities such as patience, humility, love, compassion, forgiveness. This is not difficult as one realizes that God, Love, is always present and that there is no other power besides God.

My husband works as a security guard in a large warehouse. Day after day he was verbally harassed by one man and offered lewd suggestions by another. But he knew he could find his defense in God. Hourly he replaced in his thought whatever appeared to be a picture of an immoral man, or an aggressive man, with the true, spiritual man created as God's reflection, expressing only the intelligence and goodness of his Maker. My husband knew that the man of God's creating — the real, spiritual selfhood of each of us — is a loved, sustained child of

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
Publisher's Agent  
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,  
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (H).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

My cheque for £1.07 enclosed  
as payment in full.

### Of note

When asked do I read music? One answer I must tell. "Of course I read it, I just don't pronounce it very well."

Paul Armstrong

# OPINION

Erwin D. Canham

## What's new in America?

Return to the United States after three months' absence raises the inevitable question: What has changed?

Well, the economy is better. The stock market is up, although that is a fallible and mercurial indicator. Industrial production is up. Inflation is less. The long-awaited recovery from recession seems tentatively under way. So far, so good.

President Ford is in a stronger position. The polls show his relative standing to have improved, notably since the Mayaguez incident. His remarkable success in getting votes sustained in Congress is matched by the failure of his energy program. Nevertheless, there seems to be a conservative, or anti-spending, tide flowing.

Congress is an ineffectively led as it was three months ago, maybe more so. The large Democratic majorities have not produced confident and coordinated control. Legislative ineptitude has rarely been more open and embarrassing than in the struggle over the New Hampshire Senate seat.

The presidential race for 1976 shows President Ford off to a start necessitated by the right-wing challenge from Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, the President seems to be in pretty good shape, although his turn to a Georgian, Howard (Bo) Callaway, as campaign manager shows the increasing Republican reliance on conservative elements in the South. The Republican liberals, still potentially a strong cohort, don't get much attention from the White House.

The Democratic presidential hopefuls are almost as confused as they were in April, although Gov. George Wallace's position seems to be strengthened. His possible capture of the Democratic nomination, long described as unthinkable, now is being apprehensively discussed. His opponents are divided and flawed.

Beyond politics and economics, the American nation seems to be embarked upon its bicentennial in a mood which more than anything else ponders the values which have

been lost or damaged in national society. The luminous clarity of the Founding Fathers, the heroism of the struggle for freedom, the Spartan dedication of life in the young republic, are all in contrast to the self-indulgence and materialism of today.

There seems to be a reaching out, as yet rather groping, for something better. Just as students on the campuses, a year or two ago, swung away from revolt into a self-centered mood of study and concern about jobs, so national opinion — which may lag behind student opinion — now is in the same self-centered mood, sometimes resembling apathy.

Such a transitional mood could be succeeded by a demand for national reawakening. It is quite apparent that the welfare state does not adequately solve human problems. Governmental regulation of abuse has often turned into bureaucratic bumbling.

And, worst of all, the atrocious abuse of power in the name of national security —

Melvin Maddocks

## The wizard of Futurology

"Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, creeps in this petty pace from day to day." Not so, according to those party-liners of "It's-later-than-you-think," the Futurologists, who believe that tomorrow is coming at us less like a pedestrian than a rocket.

Yes, we're back on that subject, this time in the person of Alvin Toffler, who will go down in history — excuse the unfuturist expression — as the Paul Revere of what's-next by virtue of authoring the phrase that became a book: "Future Shock."

Mr. Toffler, we're happy to report, is the sort of Futurologist who stays at the Ritz. His dark business suit seems to say: "Here is a Futurologist that a conservative can trust," while his boots whisper sotto voce to the liberals: "But he's ready for change too, of course — if in good taste."

If we think of the Future as the Land of Oz, then Futurologists bouncing down the Yellow Brick Road might be divided into three types. The Cowardly Lions, otherwise known as the doomsayers, have seen the

Future, and it doesn't work. They incant the fatal and overlapping "if." If we find enough energy, which they doubt, we'll pollute the planet to oblivion. And even if we don't, we'll bury it under wall-to-wall people.

The Tin Woodmen are the mystics who believe the Future depends upon having a heart — and changing it: abandoning the false gods of science and technology for ecstasy and transcendentalism.

The Scarecrows are the rationalists who believe that by thinking, by brain power, we can problem-solve the Future. Mr. Toffler may be the best-groomed Scarecrow around.

In his new book, "The Eco-Spasm Report" (Bantam, \$1.50), he acknowledges with the doomsayers that "industrial civilization" is cracking up and "incomprehensible dread" is abroad on the Yellow Brick Road. With the mystics, he acknowledges that we are moving into "a wholly new" world which cannot be understood by parallels to the past.

But, in person, Mr. Toffler exudes a relish for the Future that sends its own message. "Paradoxically, I am thinking about the Future stabilizing," he confesses.

He makes prospecting for the Future seem like the adventure of the times. Why go to Paris or even Tibet when you can trip to tomorrow?

Like most Americans with an enthusiasm (or a crisis), Mr. Toffler is a bit of an evangelist. Using phrases like "anticipatory democracy," he wants to get everybody out on the Yellow Brick Road with him, comprising a sort of town-meeting-on-the-move, voting on the Future.

## Revisiting the corridors of power

By Adam Yarmolinsky

there is a Congress that is trying — with very little success — to hang on to a lot of the things that I remember we had to fight to get them to let us do — like medicare and medicaid, and the poverty program, and aid to education.

I don't remember that Watergate had even been built when I left Washington, and when the President I left behind was mad at people, he didn't listen in on what they were saying — he just shouted at them.

I had forgotten how long and narrow the corridors were, and how the people in the rooms off the corridors didn't bother to look out the windows much. These are not, I thought, the corridors of power that novelists (and columnists) write about. In fact, they look more like the corridors of impotence, and their perspective, narrowing into dimness, makes the people in them seem smaller, not bigger, than the people outside.

It had not occurred to me 10 years ago that Rosa Parks (whose arrest led to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955) was a more powerful person in the civil-rights movement than Lyndon Johnson.

When I came out of that government office building the other day, Washington was still

very much alive even in the dead heat: green and leafy, and bright with Lady Bird's flower beds. The streets are wide, even if the tunnels aren't, and the people on the street smile more than the people in the corridors.

It struck me, in fact, that there is very little power in Washington these days. Not in the White House where the principal power seems to be the veto power. And not in the Congress either. I remembered going down to testify before a congressional committee a few months ago, and as I listened to the questions and comments from the committee bench, I thought, "What these people feel most acutely is that they really can't do much about the problems they've asked me to discuss."

There is an administration that is trying to undo most of the things that were done by an administration that was there when I left. And

Despite Vietnam, I also took it for granted that, with good will, all things were do-able.

A decade ago I believed that the seat of power was in Washington. Today, I begin to

think that there is still enormous power in Washington, measured in megatons and dollars, status and careers. But I think I've also discovered the power that matters has a more elusive quality, and is more dispersed than I realized seven years ago. The kind of power I value more now is the power to arrange ideas, and pieces of the physical world, in ways that are interesting and pleasing, and even the power to challenge existing institutions, to be an agent of change for huge power structures that are preoccupied with survival.

It had not occurred to me 10 years ago that Rosa Parks (whose arrest led to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955) was a more powerful person in the civil-rights movement than Lyndon Johnson.

When I came out of that government office building the other day, Washington was still

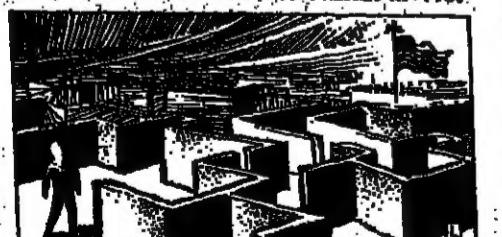
very much alive even in the dead heat: green and leafy, and bright with Lady Bird's flower beds. The streets are wide, even if the tunnels aren't, and the people on the street smile more than the people in the corridors.

It struck me, in fact, that there is very little power in Washington these days. Not in the White House where the principal power seems to be the veto power. And not in the Congress either. I remembered going down to testify before a congressional committee a few months ago, and as I listened to the questions and comments from the committee bench, I thought, "What these people feel most acutely is that they really can't do much about the problems they've asked me to discuss."

There is an administration that is trying to undo most of the things that were done by an administration that was there when I left. And

Despite Vietnam, I also took it for granted that, with good will, all things were do-able.

A decade ago I believed that the seat of power was in Washington. Today, I begin to



although in self-defense I must add that I had already rejected the Pentagon slogan: "If you can do it, do it."

I suspect that people in Washington today are more concerned with what they can't do — most of them because they had been beaten on so much, and some of them because they've learned (I hope) that even beating on people doesn't get things done.

I had forgotten how long and narrow the corridors were, and how the people in the rooms off the corridors didn't bother to look out the windows much. These are not, I thought, the corridors of power that novelists (and columnists) write about. In fact, they look more like the corridors of impotence, and their perspective, narrowing into dimness, makes the people in them seem smaller, not bigger, than the people outside.

It had not occurred to me 10 years ago that Rosa Parks (whose arrest led to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955) was a more powerful person in the civil-rights movement than Lyndon Johnson.

When I came out of that government office building the other day, Washington was still

very much alive even in the dead heat: green and leafy, and bright with Lady Bird's flower beds. The streets are wide, even if the tunnels aren't, and the people on the street smile more than the people in the corridors.

It struck me, in fact, that there is very little power in Washington these days. Not in the White House where the principal power seems to be the veto power. And not in the Congress either. I remembered going down to testify before a congressional committee a few months ago, and as I listened to the questions and comments from the committee bench, I thought, "What these people feel most acutely is that they really can't do much about the problems they've asked me to discuss."

There is an administration that is trying to undo most of the things that were done by an administration that was there when I left. And

Despite Vietnam, I also took it for granted that, with good will, all things were do-able.

A decade ago I believed that the seat of power was in Washington. Today, I begin to

think that there is still enormous power in Washington, measured in megatons and dollars, status and careers. But I think I've also discovered the power that matters has a more elusive quality, and is more dispersed than I realized seven years ago. The kind of power I value more now is the power to arrange ideas, and pieces of the physical world, in ways that are interesting and pleasing, and even the power to challenge existing institutions, to be an agent of change for huge power structures that are preoccupied with survival.

It had not occurred to me 10 years ago that Rosa Parks (whose arrest led to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955) was a more powerful person in the civil-rights movement than Lyndon Johnson.

When I came out of that government office building the other day, Washington was still

# COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

## China's long reach into Europe

Little noticed in the whirlpool of Portuguese politics of recent days is the existence in Portugal of a small Communist Party with ties to China. Its leaders have been in China. It disagrees with the official, Moscow-oriented Communist Party, the PCP. In the tug of war between the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) and the Socialists, in which the PCP backed the MFA, the China-linked group, the Alliance of Workers and Peasants (AOC), has supported the Socialists.

Already, China has official diplomatic relations with every country in Western Europe except for Portugal and Ireland. And it is working on the relationship with Portugal which is complicated by the problem of future control of the Portuguese territory of Macao, south of Hong Kong. The Portuguese want to get rid of it. If Peking would prefer to have it remain for the time being a nominal Portuguese colony — to the surprise of the Portuguese.

The existence of this anti-Moscow, pro-Peking movement in Lisbon may or may not influence the course of political events in Portugal. But it is one, if perhaps small, symptom of China's rising interest in affairs in Western Europe. And China is not only interested. It also is playing a hand in European affairs whenever and wherever it can.

Peking's resources in Europe are not yet impressive. Communist parties with Peking ties are usually small and not yet of serious weight. Not all communist groups who call themselves Maoist are associated with the Chinese Government. But Peking does have its eyes and ears in small splinter groups on

the streets of most European cities, and it is cultivating official relations at the top with the governments of Western Europe.

unity and exhibit skepticism about "detente" with the Soviet Union. Willy Brandt has been ignored, but German opposition leaders who criticized Mr. Brandt's detente policy have been welcomed in Peking. Britain's opposition party leader, Edward Heath, was given full red-carpet treatment in Peking as his reward for favoring British membership in the Common Market. Prime Minister Harold Wilson has been given cool and critical treatment in the Chinese press beginning with his visit to Moscow in February.

The Chinese hand in European affairs is seen in the current fact that there will be one empty chair at Helsinki at the end of this month when East and West Europeans meet to sign the so-called European security document. Everyone will be there — except for Albania which is a loyal friend and client of China. Albania will have no part in any deal which smooths and eases relations between Western and Eastern Europe. China, and its friends, particularly disapprove of detente.

China's interest in Europe has been continuous ever since but on nothing like the present scale. Today, China plays a quiet but positive role in Europe. It does what it can to thwart the purposes of Moscow and to encourage the concept of a strong and independent Western Europe.

It would be ironic if the long hand of Peking, stretching halfway around the world, helped in thwarting the pro-Moscow communists in Portugal. Undoubtedly, Peking would if it could.

Probably China's street agent in Portugal, the AOC, is outgunned by Moscow's agent, the PCP. But there is a Chinese spoon in the Portuguese political pot. If Moscow's purposes fail, as they still well may, the Chinese will have been in there working alongside every other person who has reason to try to keep Moscow from getting control of Portugal.

En-lai visited Poland immediately after the Soviet suppression of freedom in Hungary in 1956. Soviet troops had been maneuvering in Poland and it seemed possible that they would seize Warsaw and overthrow the Gomulka regime. The Chou visit seemed to act as a brake on Soviet hostility to that regime.

China's interest in Europe has been continuous ever since but on nothing like the present scale. Today, China plays a quiet but positive role in Europe. It does what it can to thwart the purposes of Moscow and to encourage the concept of a strong and independent Western Europe.

It would be ironic if the long hand of Peking, stretching halfway around the world, helped in thwarting the pro-Moscow communists in Portugal. Undoubtedly, Peking would if it could.

Probably China's street agent in Portugal, the AOC, is outgunned by Moscow's agent, the PCP. But there is a Chinese spoon in the Portuguese political pot. If Moscow's purposes fail, as they still well may, the Chinese will have been in there working alongside every other person who has reason to try to keep Moscow from getting control of Portugal.

## How will joint flight benefit earth?

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Johnson Space Center, Houston

In a world facing shortages of food and energy, there are many people who feel that space is a fruitless frontier. But there is a very real possibility that bits and pieces of the solutions to these problems will come from the hardware and vision which has proceeded from space exploration — and will continue to do so.

And it is perhaps rather more possible that cooperation can lead to avoiding the enormous duplication that has necessarily occurred as the U.S. and the Soviet Union have pursued their separate space programs.

As some NASA scientists have estimated, even if the space program did nothing more than make an accurate five-day weather forecast possible, it would pay for itself many times over.

The amount of food lost each year from unseasonable rain, hail, and frost is monumental, much of this could be saved with better weather prediction.

planets are the same no matter who attempts them, much of the research and development must have been essentially the same. Political realities made this inevitable.

But the direction that the two space powers can take in recent years makes cooperation potentially very beneficial.

The Soviets seem to be focusing their efforts on manned space stations in orbit. The United States has concentrated on the space shuttle, a transportation system designed to inexpensively boost payloads into orbit.

With the docking gear being tested on this mission the shuttle could pick up with the Soviet space station. If NASA economics are right, the shuttle will be the least expensive way for the Soviets to supply

their orbiting stations and increased business for the shuttle would help reduce its cost per flight.

Meaningful cooperation between the two space powers can only result in greater returns to both nations, and the entire world.

This is what the U.S. space agency, with its commitment to space and its pinched budget, is earnestly working for. (Of course, NASA officials also realize that international space commitments can help stabilize and perhaps even bolster U.S. space expenditures.)

Since 1970 the Soviet Union has also appeared to take the idea of space cooperation seriously. However, it has done so while emphasizing that this must be on the basis of national programs, not by "supranational programs" where their sovereignty might be compromised.

Charles W. Yost

## Yearnings in Jerusalem

The prevailing mood in Israel continues to be one of profound mistrust of Arab goodwill, Arab intentions, and Arab good faith. Moreover, few Israelis have confidence in guarantees from the United Nations, the Soviet Union, or even, though its support is considered essential, the United States. No reliable alternative to "secure boundaries" and Israel's present military superiority is perceived in any near future.

These are the salient impressions emerging from conversations last week with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Defense Minister Shimon Peres, Abba Eban, former Foreign Minister, Menachem Begin, leader of the Likud, and numerous others.

There are many differences of emphasis, of strategy, of personality and disposition among them, but all share the same deep-rooted skepticism and caution, the same fear that a false move could jeopardize or lose all that a generation has won since 1948.

If an interim agreement for a further withdrawal in Sinai is accepted, as seems likely at this writing, it will not be because most Israelis perceive it as advantageous or even fair, but because the United States considers it so.